FEB 23 1905

FEBRUARY 1905

IRVING K. POND, DES.

LORADO TAFT, SCULPT.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago as second-class matter.

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL:

Necessity for Fireproofing Schools and Residences. Inadequacy of Chicago's Efforts Toward Improvement 1

THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND HIS WORK
By HOWARD EVARTS WEED 2

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES
By FREDERICK BAUMANN 4

THE RELATION OF THE ENGINEER TO THE ARCHITECT (concluded) By CORYDON T. PURDY 4

THE SELECTION OF AN ARCHITECT FOR GOVERNMENT WORK BY COMPETITION
By JAMES P. JAMIESON 6

A NEW SYSTEM OF FIREPROOFING FOR WAREHOUSES 7

AMERICAN CERAMIC SOCIETY. 8

ASSOCIATION NOTES:
Chicago Architectural Club; Architectural Draftsmen's Club, New York 8

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS 8

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS IX

NORTH-WESTERN TERRA COTTA CO.

WORKS AND OFFICE:
Clybourn and Wrightwood Avenues.

BRANCH OFFICE: 1118 Rookery Building,
CHICAGO.

A NEW ROOFING TILE

WITH DOUBLE INTERLOCK AT TOP AND SIDES

ABSOLUTELY RAIN AND SNOW PROOF

NOW ON THE MARKET

Being made of stiff clay with metal dies under a pressure of fifty tons, it is both exceedingly light and dense, and will not break up nor flake off under the action of the elements. Better than other tile. As cheap as good slate.

THE NATIONAL TILE ROOFING CO.
LIMA, OHIO, U. S. A.

J. W. TAYLOR

MONON BLDG., 324 Dearborn St. Telephone 1500 Harrison

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS,

BUILDINGS, INTERIORS, DETAILS, ETC.

Promise to purchase two dozen from the lot at $4.00 per dozen, unmounted, and I will send 200 from which to make the selection.

ORNAMENTAL IRON

ORNAMENTAL BRONZE

THE WINSLOW BROS. COMPANY

CHICAGO NEW YORK

"BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS"

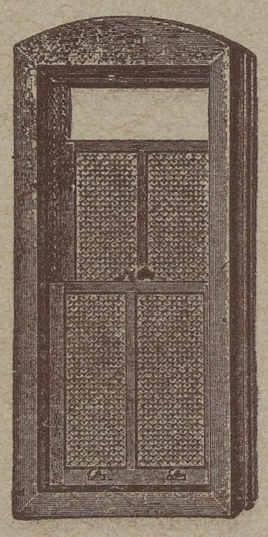
An illustrated Manual containing suggestions on Lawn Making, Planting and care of Shrubs and Trees, with names and descriptions of varieties hardy and of merit. Also information regarding Landscape Plans, Topographical Surveys, etc.

A book you will often refer to

SEND FOR IT TO-DAY. FREE ON APPLICATION.

PETERSON NURSERY

506 W. PETERSON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.



JAMES A. MILLER & BRO.

133 So. Clinton St., Chicago

Manufacturers

Fire Retarding Wire Glass Windows

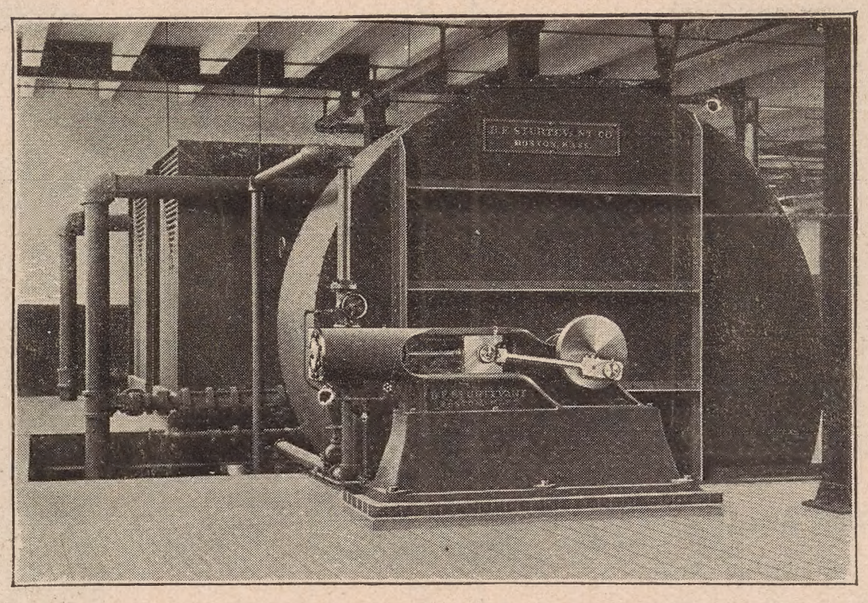
Sheet Metal Frames and Sash

SKYLIGHTS, TILE, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING . . .

The STURTEVANT SYSTEM of HEATING and VENTILATION

A Forced Circulation of air by means of a fan

A Centralized apparatus under one man's control



Heats and Ventilates in Winter

Cools and Ventilates in Summer

The Same Apparatus Does Both

ADAPTED TO ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

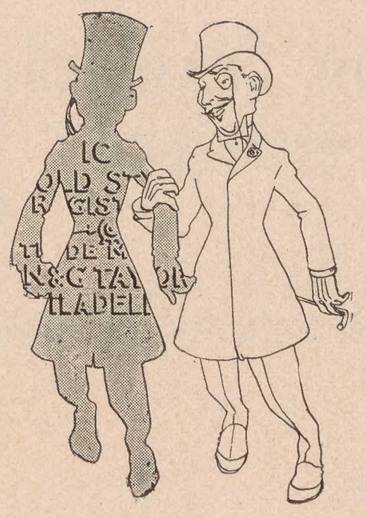
General Offices and Works: HYDE PARK, MASS.

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO LONDON

Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating and Mechanical Draft Apparatus, Steam Engines and Electrical Machinery

358

It should be a pleasant thing for an architect to be associated with a tin of such high-grade quality and such old, aristocratic lineage as "Taylor Old Style" which has been made just as good as it is to-day for over seventy years. :: ::



N. & G. TAYLOR COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1810
Philadelphia

FLORIDA NEW ORLEANS and CUBA

Best Reached Via

Queen and Crescent Route
AND
Southern Railway

THREE TRAINS A DAY TO FLORIDA
TWO TRAINS A DAY TO NEW ORLEANS

Winter Tourist Tickets now on sale at reduced rates.
Also Variable Route Tickets good going via
Lookout Mountain and returning
via Asheville.

FOR INFORMATION AND PRINTED MATTER ADDRESS:

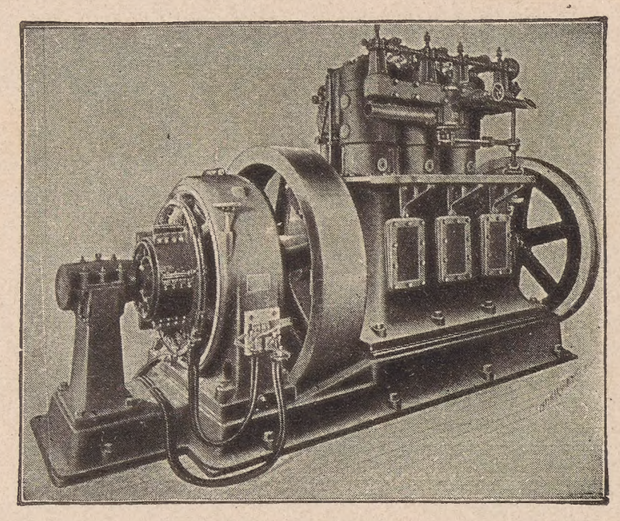
W. A. Garrett, General Manager — **W. C. Rinearson,** General Passenger Agent

Cincinnati, Ohio

Westinghouse

Single and Double Acting Gas Engines

May be started and thrown into service at a minute's notice. No expense while standing idle.



Westinghouse Gas Engine Generating Unit

Adapted to all forms of power gases.
Operate successfully under all loads.

For particulars address nearest sales office of

The Westinghouse Machine Co.,

Works, East Pittsburg, Pa.

Sales Offices

New York, 10 Bridge St. Chicago, 171 La Salle St.
Boston, 131 State St., Designers. Detroit, Union Trust Bldg.
Pittsburg, Westinghouse Bldg. Philadelphia, Stephen Girard Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C., South Tryon St. Atlanta, Equitable Bldg.
San Francisco, Hunt, Mirk & Co., 614 Mission St.

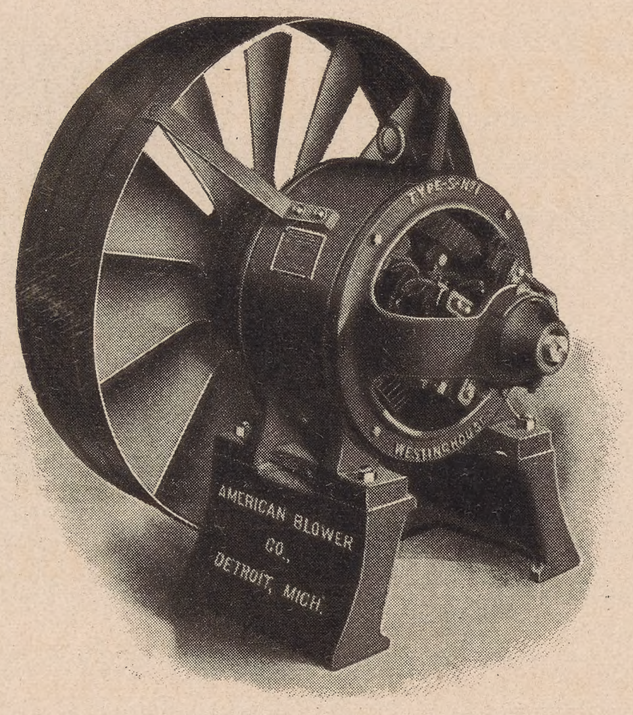
Designers and Builders of

Steam Engines, Gas Engines, Steam Turbines, Roney Mechanical Stokers.

Westinghouse

Alternating and Direct Current Motors

Adapted to every kind of service in every kind of location.



Westinghouse Type S Motor Driving Fan

Easily controlled from anywhere, by anyone, at any time.

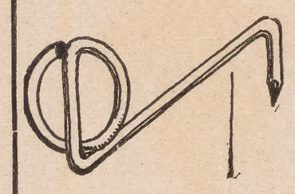
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Sales Offices in all Large Cities **Pittsburg, Pa.**

For Canada: Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
BETWEEN
CHICAGO, BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
"VIA NIAGARA FALLS."
Also to BOSTON via the important business centers of CANADA and NEW ENGLAND.
For Information, Time Tables, etc., apply to any Agent of the Company, or to
GEO. W. VAUX,
ASST. GEN. PASS. & TKT. AGT.,
135 ADAMS ST.,
CHICAGO.

Folsom New Model Snow Guard



Specified by leading architects to hold the snow on all pitch roofs, entirely obviating all chance of injury to life or to the property it protects. The only perfect device for this purpose. It is made in various forms for old and new roofs of slate, shingle, tile or metal. Full information on application.

THREE HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

Faneuil Hall,
Old South Church,
King's Chapel,
Boston,

Are Fitted with this Snow Guard.

FOLSOM SNOW GUARD CO.

ROSLINDALE (BOSTON), MASS.

"Standard"
Porcelain Enameled Ware

is Supreme in DESIGN, QUALITY and DURABILITY

In recognition of this distinction the ***Honorable Jury of Awards*** of the ***Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904,*** has conferred upon "Standard" Ware which was exhibited in competition with all other sanitary goods of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN manufacture, the highest awards and honors, namely,

THE GRAND PRIZE

Since 1893 "Standard" Ware has been honored with the highest awards at every great exposition, nine in all. Of these awards, three have been obtained in foreign lands, and six in the United States. Each award constitutes the highest official honor of the period.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, U. S. A.

Butcher's
Boston Polish

Is the best finish made for FLOORS, Interior Woodwork and Furniture

Not brittle; will neither scratch nor deface, like shellac or varnish. Is not soft and sticky, like beeswax. Perfectly transparent, preserving the natural color and beauty of the wood. Without doubt the most economical and satisfactory POLISH known for HARDWOOD FLOORS.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings.

Send for our FREE BOOKLET, telling of the many advantages of BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH.

THE BUTCHER POLISH CO.,
356 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Our No. 3 Reviver is a superior finish for kitchen and piazza floors.

Advance News

INDICATING

Chances to Sell

PLANS, FIXTURES,
MATERIALS, FURNITURE,
MACHINERY,

May be secured with promptness, accuracy and thoroughness, and at reasonable rates, from

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,

ROBERT AND LINN LUCE,

26 Vesey St., NEW YORK. 68 Devonshire St., BOSTON.
206 E. Fourth St., CINCINNATI. Railroad Bldg., DENVER.

ORNAMENTAL IRON

STAIRS

STORE FRONTS

ELEVATOR ENCLOSURES

FENCES AND RAILINGS

SIDEWALK LIGHTS

SKYLIGHTS

Brown Bros. Mfg. Co.

Established in 1860

22d St. and Campbell Avenue

CHICAGO

Telephone Canal 115

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

DEXTER PORTLAND CEMENT CO. NAZARETH, PA. FINENESS STRENGTH TRADE MARK PORTLAND UNIFORMITY SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO. SOLE AGENTS PHILA. PA.

Dexter Portland ...Cement...

Highest Standard Attainable for Pavement and Concrete Work.

SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO., Sole Agents,

Established 1844. *PHILADELPHIA.*

TEL. HARRISON 3652

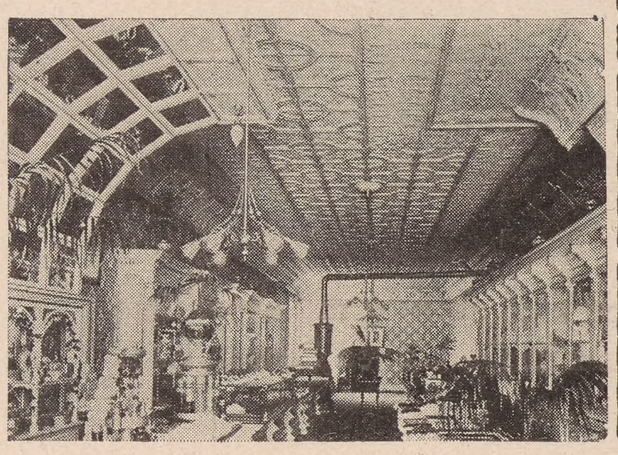
THOMAS HAWKES

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

DESIGNS PREPARED FOR PARKS, CEMETERIES, PRIVATE ESTATES, SUB-DIVISIONS, ETC.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

1532 MONADNOCK BLOCK CHICAGO



Only ceiling honored and awarded the ***Gold Medal, at St. Louis Fair.*** Made for Store Rooms, Churches, Schools, Lodge Rooms, Court Houses, Libraries, and other buildings. Send us copy of your plans for estimate.

BERGER'S

"CLASSIK"

METAL CEILINGS

We make it easy for any mechanic to apply our ceilings. We make drawings and furnish instructions. Write us at once, if you are interested in metal ceilings. Catalogues free if you ask for 22C.

THE BERGER MFG. CO., Canton, Ohio

New York Boston Philadelphia St. Louis

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS

Equipped throughout with up-to-date lighting apparatus—show window and show case reflector and sectional glass cluster reflectors for interior lighting. Brilliant, economical, durable. Our cluster reflectors are the most practical fixtures in existence for lighting stores, offices, hospitals, restaurants, banks, asylums, public and institutional buildings generally. Investigation invited.

I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

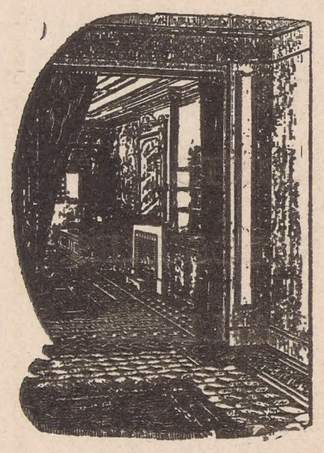
EXPANDED METAL

For Fireproofing and Concrete Construction

ASSOCIATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES Room 1216, 256 Broadway NEW YORK

CRANE FITTINGS

ESTABLISHED 1855



Hardwood Floors

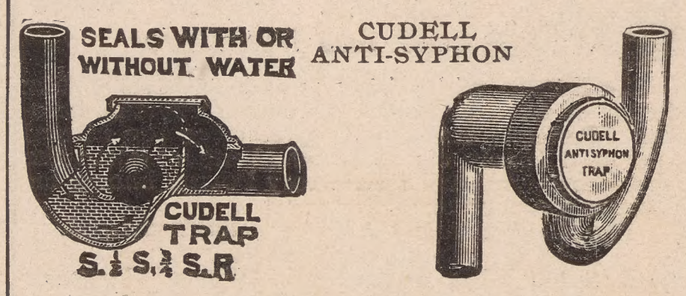
Wood Carpets, Parquet Floors, Rug Borders.

Send for book of designs.

E. B. MOORE & CO.

76 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Put into the White House by the U. S. Government.



F. E. CUDELL'S

Patent Sewer-Gas and Backwater Trap

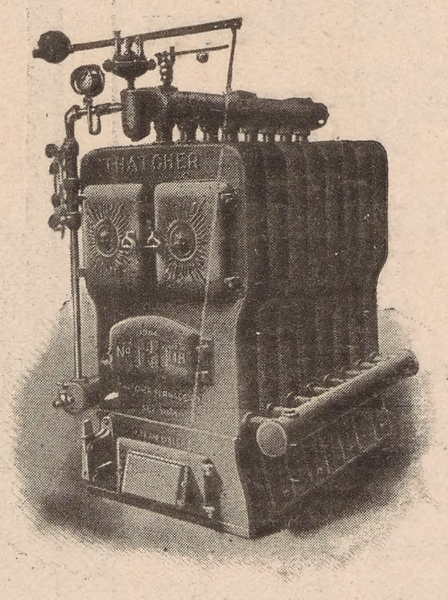
For Wash-Bowls, Sinks, Bath and Wash Tubs,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

EXPERIENCE IS A GREAT TEACHER

It has taught us how to design the best Heaters possible.

Besides superiority of design, we use the best material procurable and the workmanship is of the highest grade. These same facts apply to Thatcher Furnaces—that's why they're so popular.



THATCHER FURNACE CO.

Works Newark, N. J. 240 Water Street NEW YORK CITY

Hydraulic Press Brick Co.

Missouri Trust Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

TOTAL ANNUAL CAPACITY, 300,000,000 BRICKS.

American Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Cleveland, Ohio.
Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Findlay Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Findlay and Toledo, Ohio.
Illinois Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Kansas City Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Kansas City, Mo.
Kelley Brick & Tile Co.,	West Superior, Wis.
Menomonie Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Minneapolis, Minn.
New York Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Rochester, N. Y.
Ohio Press Brick Co.,	Zanesville, Ohio.
Omaha Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Omaha, Neb.
Union Press Brick Works,	St. Louis, Mo.
Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Co.,	Washington, D. C.

MOST PEOPLE KNOW

MF

ROOFING TIN—

so did their grandfathers. To-day, we want you all to know it better.

"The Terne which turns the elements" merits all the consideration you can give it and is now only awaiting a chance to prove conclusively its many points of superiority.

We can't tell you all about MF here—write our Advertising Department for a sample piece—for our MF Calendar—and for other data. They have it in quantity and will gladly supply you.

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.

Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

"With its head in the clouds"

PIKES PEAK

One of the most famous mountains in America stands about midway between Denver and Pueblo. Forty years ago, it took as many days to reach it as it now takes hours, so improved are the transportation facilities. The

New York Central Lines

and their connections offer fast and luxurious trains with only one change between New York and Boston and important points in Colorado.

A copy of "America's Winter Resorts" will be sent free, on receipt of a two cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

Interlocking Rubber Tiling

As laid by us in The National Bank of North America, New York City.

Waterproof, sanitary, non-slippery, soft, warm and comfortable to the feet, noiseless, capable of elegant designs and extraordinarily durable. Laid without disturbing old floor. A perfect floor for kitchens, laundries, pantries, halls, vestibules, offices, banking-rooms, court-rooms, schoolrooms, libraries, hospital-wards, cafes, billiard-rooms, piazzas, etc.

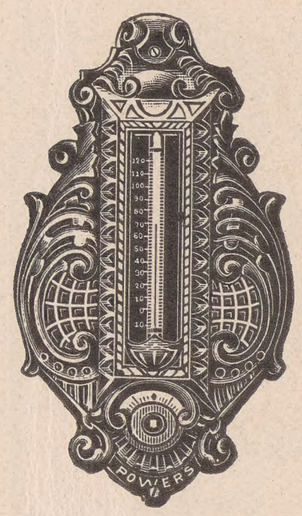
Call or write.

Beware of Infringers. Patented. Manufactured solely by

NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO., Ltd.

CHICAGO . . . . 150 Lake Street
NEW YORK . . 25 Park Place
PHILADELPHIA 724 Chestnut Street
BALTIMORE { Baltimore Rubber Co. 41 South Liberty St.
BOSTON . . . 232 Summer Street
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 229 S. Meridian St.
ST. LOUIS . . 411 North 3d Street
SAN FRANCISCO . 605-607 Mission St.
LONDON, ENG.
Arthur L. Gibson & Co.
19 to 21 Tower Street, Upper St. Martin's Lane, W. C.

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.



Avoid Extremes of Heat and Cold

BY USING

THE POWERS SYSTEM

OF

Temperature Regulation.

Applicable to all kinds of heating apparatus in Schools, Churches, Residences, Office Buildings, etc.

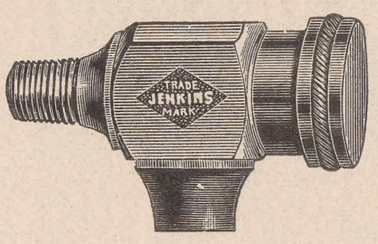
Successfully applied to the control of heat in RAILWAY CARS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

The Powers Regulator Co.

111 Fifth Avenue, New York 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago

Jenkins Improved Automatic Air Valves



Suitable for high or low pressure. Take no more room than an ordinary air cock. Endorsed by the leading steam experts as the best made and the quickest working. All genuine stamped with our Trade Mark.

JENKINS BROS.,

NEW YORK
BOSTON
CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA

POROUS FIREPROOFING

Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Contractors for the Fireproofing of Buildings

OFFICE

439 "The Rookery," CHICAGO

Telephone, HARRISON 1705 WORKS AT PULLMAN

FLORIDA?

Yes, I'm going.
Well, there's *something new* for you to consider.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

in connection with the

Queen & Crescent Route

will take you *down one way* and *bring you back another*, for a slight advance in the regular winter tourist rate.

Low round-trip rates now in effect to all tourist points in Florida and the South.

Good connections, through sleepers, fine equipment, best of everything.

On January 11, 1904, the "*Chicago & Florida Special*" and the "*Florida Limited*," with through Pullman sleepers, dining, club and observation cars, will again go into service, Chicago to St. Augustine, via Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Jacksonville.

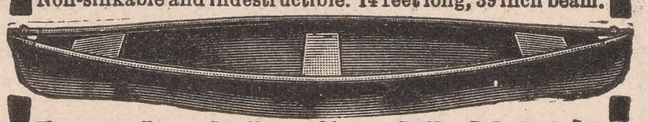
For through sleeping-car reservations, literature and full particulars, write

J. S. McCULLOUGH,
N. W. P. A.,
225 Dearborn St.,
'Phone Harrison, 1813. CHICAGO, ILL.

G. B. ALLEN, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

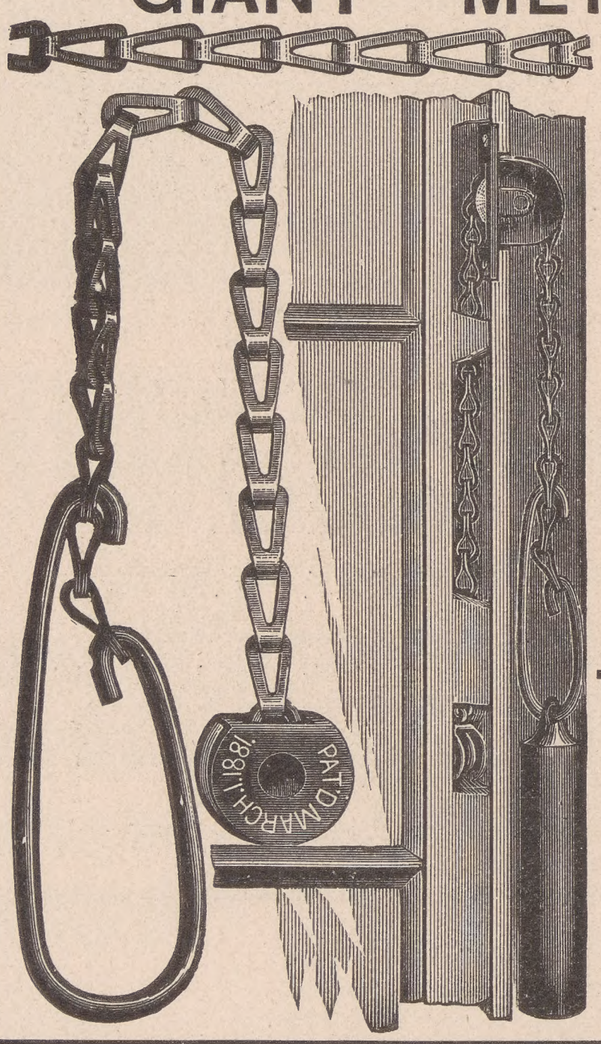
Sheet-Steel Indian Canoes

Non-sinkable and indestructible. 14 feet long, 39 inch beam.



Twenty-Two Dollars, Net. EXTRA FOR FISH BOX AND SECTIONAL BOAT.
W. H. MULLINS, 310 Depot St., SALEM, OHIO.

"GIANT" METAL SASH CHAIN



Has not been equaled in quality in 20 years. Durability guaranteed. The bronze costs 40 per cent more than any other Sash Chain metal.

Full line of Sash and Cable Chains, Sash Pulleys and Fixtures.

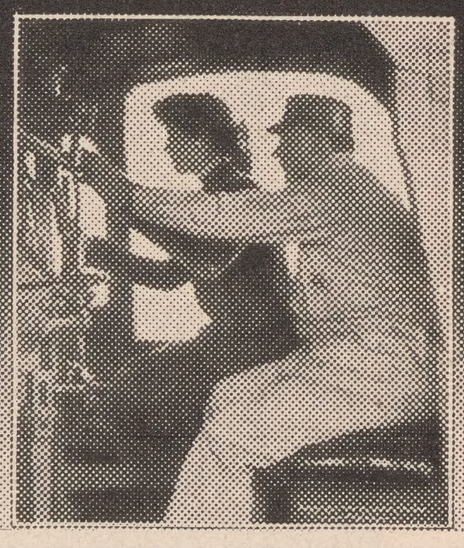
MANUFACTURED BY

THE SMITH & EGGE MFG. CO.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST CATALOGUE.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY

"THE ONLY WAY"



THE CHICAGO & ALTON runs the largest passenger engines in the world

They keep the trains on time

Between Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Peoria

GEO. J. CHARLTON, General Passenger Agent
CHICAGO, ILL.

Architects' Specification Reminders.*

Page

Architectural Iron Works.
The Winslow Bros. Co... II
Brown Bros. Mfg. Co... V

Architectural Photographers.
Taylor, J. W..... II

Architectural Views.
Taylor, J. W..... II

Bath Room Fixtures.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Bath Tubs.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Blinds and Screens.
Willer Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. .....

Boats.
W. H. Mullins..... VIII

Brass Goods (Plumbers').
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Bricks (Pressed).
Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI
Findlay Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI
Illinois Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI
Kansas City Hydraulic Press Brick Co..... VI
Menominee Hydraulic Press Brick Co..... VI
Omaha Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI
St. Louis Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI

Bricks (Enameled).
Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI

Brick (Ornamental).
Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI
Findlay Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI
Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI
Illinois Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI
Kansas City Hydraulic Press Brick Co..... VI
Menominee Hydraulic Press Brick Co..... VI
Omaha Hydraulic Press Brick Co. VI

Builders' Hardware.
Orr & Locket Hdw. Co.. XVI
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. XVI

Builders' Sundries.
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. XVI

Cements.
French, S. H. & Co..... VI

Closets.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Conduit.
National Fireproofiing Co. XIV

Cordage.
Samson Cordage Works... XVI

Drawing Material and Implements.
Abbott, A. H. & Co.... XII

Page

Drinking Fountains.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Electric Plants.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co..... IV

Elevators.
The J. W. Reedy Elevator Co. XIII

Enameled Iron (Plumbers' Ware).
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Engineers.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co. IV

Fireproof Doors.
Kinnear Mfg. Co..... X

Fireproof Shutters.
Kinnear Mfg. Co..... X

Fireproofing.
Associated Expanded Metal Co's. VI
Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Co. VIII
National Fireproofing Co. XIV
Pioneer Fireproofing Co. XIV
The Roebling Construction Co. XII

Fire Retarding Windows.
James A. Miller & Bro.. II

Floor Polish.
Butcher Polish Co..... V

Fuel Economizers.
B. F. Sturtevant Co..... III

Gas Engines.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co. IV

Hardware.
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. XVI

Heating.
B. F. Sturtevant Co..... III
Thatcher Furnace Co.... VI

Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.
B. F. Sturtevant Co..... III

Hollow Block.
National Fireproofing Co. XIV

Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co. IV

Lamps, Incandescent.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. IV
Sawyer Man Elec. Co... IV

Landscape Architect.
Thomas Hawkes VI

Laundry Tubs.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Lavatories.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Lead Pipe.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Page

Locks.
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. XVI

Mail Chutes.
Cutler Manufacturing Co. XIII

Marble.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Mechanical Stokers.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co. IV

Metal Ceilings.
Berger Mfg. Co..... VI

Mortar Colors.
French, S. H., & Co..... VI

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. X
New Jersey Zinc Co..... X
Smith, Edward, & Co.... XVI

Pencils.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. X

Plumbers' Fittings.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Plumbers' Ware, Porcelain Enameled.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Railroads.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. XII
Big Four Route..... XIII
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.. XIII
Chicago & Alton R'y.... VIII
Grand Trunk Lines..... IV
Illinois Central XIII
The Lake Shore Route... XVI
Monon & C. H. & D. Route XII
Missouri Pacific R'y V
New York Central R. R..
Queen & Crescent Route. ..... III, VIII
Southern R'y VIII
Southern Pacific Co..... XV

Range Closets.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Reflectors.
Frink, I. P..... VI

Roofing Tile.
National Tile Roofing Co. II
Celadon Roofing Tile Co., Manufacturers of Highest Grade Roofing Tile, 204 Dearborn St., Chicago; 156 Fifth Ave., New York. Factories: Alfred, N. Y., and Ottawa, Ill. .....

Roofing Tin.
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. VII
N. & G. Taylor Co..... III

Rolling Doors and Shutters (Steel).
Kinnear Mfg. Co..... X

Page

Rubber Tiling.
New York Belting and Packing Co. VII

Sanitary Appliances.
Cudell, F. E..... VI
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Sanitary Woodwork.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Sash Cords and Chains.
Smith & Egge Mfg. Co.. VIII
Samson Cordage Works.. XVI

Shingle Stain.
Dexter Bros. XV

Showers, Permanent and Portable.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Sidewalk and Vault Lights.
Brown Bros. Mfg. Co... V

Sinks, Porcelain Enameled.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Snow Guards.
Folsom Snow Guard Co. IV

Spring Hinges.
Smith & Egge Mfg. Co.. VIII

Stained and Decorative Glass.
Louis J. Millet..... XIV

Steam Engines.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co. IV

Steam Loops.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co. IV

Steel Rolling Doors.
Kinnear Mfg. Co..... X

Steel Rolling Shutters.
Kinnear Mfg. Co..... X

Steel Shutters.
Kinnear Mfg. Co..... X

Stokers.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. IV
The Westinghouse Machine Co. IV

Temperature Regulator.
The Powers Regulator Co. VIII

Terra Cotta.
Northwestern Terra-Cotta Works II
Winkle Terra Cotta Co.. XV

Tile (Rubber).
New York Belting & Packing Co., Ltd..... VII

Trees.
Peterson Nursery II

Urinals, Porcelain Enameled.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Valves (Steam).
Jenkins Bros. VIII

Vimometers.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V

Window Lines.
Samson Cordage Works.. XVI

Wood Floors.
Moore, E. B., & Co..... VI
National Wood Floor Co. XIII

Alphabetical Index of Advertisers.

Page

Abbott, A. H. & Co..... XII
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. VII

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. XII
Berger Mfg. Co..... VI
Big Four Route..... XIII
Brown Bros. Mfg. Co..... V
Butcher Polish Co..... V

Celadon Roofing Tile Co... IX
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R... XIII
Chicago & Alton R. R..... VIII
Crane Co. .....VI, XV
Cudell, F. E..... VI
Cutler Mfg. Co..... XIII

Dexter Bros. XV
Dixon, Jos. Crucible Co..... X

Page

Folsom Snow Guard Co.... IV
French, S. H. & Co..... VI
Frink, I. P..... VI

Grand Trunk R. R..... IV

Hawkes Thomas VI
Hydraulic Press Brick Co.. VI

Illinois Central R'y..... XIII
Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Co. VIII

Jenkins Bros. VIII

Kinnear Mfg. Co..... X

Lake Shore Route..... XVI

Miller, James A. & Bro.... II
Missouri Pacific R'y..... V
Monon & C. H. & D. Route XII
Moore, E. B. & Co..... VI
Mullins, W. H..... VIII

Page

National Fireproofing Co.... XIV
National Tile Roofing Co.. II
National Wood Floor Co... XIII
New Jersey Zinc Co..... X
New York Belting and Packing Co. VII

New York Central Ry..... VII
Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. II

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co. XVI

Peterson Nursery II
Pioneer Fireproofing Co.... XIV
Powers Regulator Co..... VIII

Queen & Crescent Route....III, VIII

Reedy, J. W. Elevator Co.. XIII
Roebling Construction Co.. XII

Page

Samson Cordage Works.... XVI
Smith, E. & Co..... XVI
Smith & Egge Mfg. Co.... VIII
Southern Pacific Co..... XV
Southern Railway..... VIII
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. V
Sturtevant, B. F. Co..... III

Taylor, N & G. Co..... III
Taylor, J. W..... II
Thatcher Furnace Co..... VI

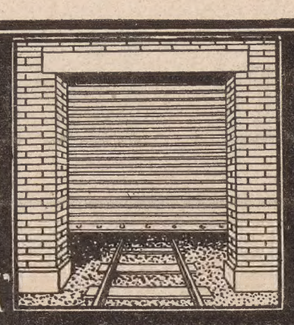
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. IV
Westinghouse Machine Co.. IV
Wiley, John & Sons..... XIII
Willer Mfg. Co..... IX
Winkle Terra Cotta Co.... XV
Winslow Bros. Co..... II

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.... XVI
John Wiley & Sons..... XIII

*** Roman figures refer to advertising pages.**

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

KINNEAR
STEEL ROLLING
DOORS SHUTTERS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE 'K'



BOSTON - 85 WATER ST.
NEW YORK - 45 VESEY ST.
CHICAGO - 112 CLARK ST.
PHILADELPHIA — 1011 CHESTNUT ST.

THE KINNEAR MFG. CO. COLUMBUS OHIO, U.S.A.

COLORS AND SPECIFICATIONS
(ILLUSTRATED)
PROTECTIVE PAINT FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STEEL AND IRON WORK.
PUBLISHED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY THE
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, U.S.A.

THREE GOOD BOOKS
for the
Architect's Library
by Fred T. Hodgson, Architect

THE MODERN ESTIMATOR, describes reliable methods of pricing quantities for competitive work, showing in brief concise form the methods generally employed by the most successful architects. Contains many tables, rules and useful memoranda and gives full details for estimating.

Price, 12 mo. cloth..... .....$1.50
Architect's Edition, half leather $2.00

THE HARDWOOD FINISHER, gives rules and methods for working hard woods, with description of tools required and methods of using. Also treats on filling, staining, varnishing, gilding and enameling woodwork of all kinds.

Price, 12 mo. cloth, 320 pages 117 illustrations, $1.00
Architect's Edition, half leather..... 1.50

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING SELF TAUGHT. This work is especially designed for architects and draughtsmen who desire to increase their knowledge of practical architecture. Rules for laying out drawings and executing the same and for drawing the plans, elevations and details of a house are given, including walls, doors, windows, stairs and all other items required to complete a building. ¶ 300 pages, 300 illustrations, 18 folding plates.

Price, 12 mo. cloth $2.00
Architect's Edition, half leather..... 3.00

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS TO-DAY

PORTER, TAYLOR & CO.
360 Dearborn Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

To Look Well
and
To Last Long

Are the two prime requisites of good paint.

Oxide of Zinc

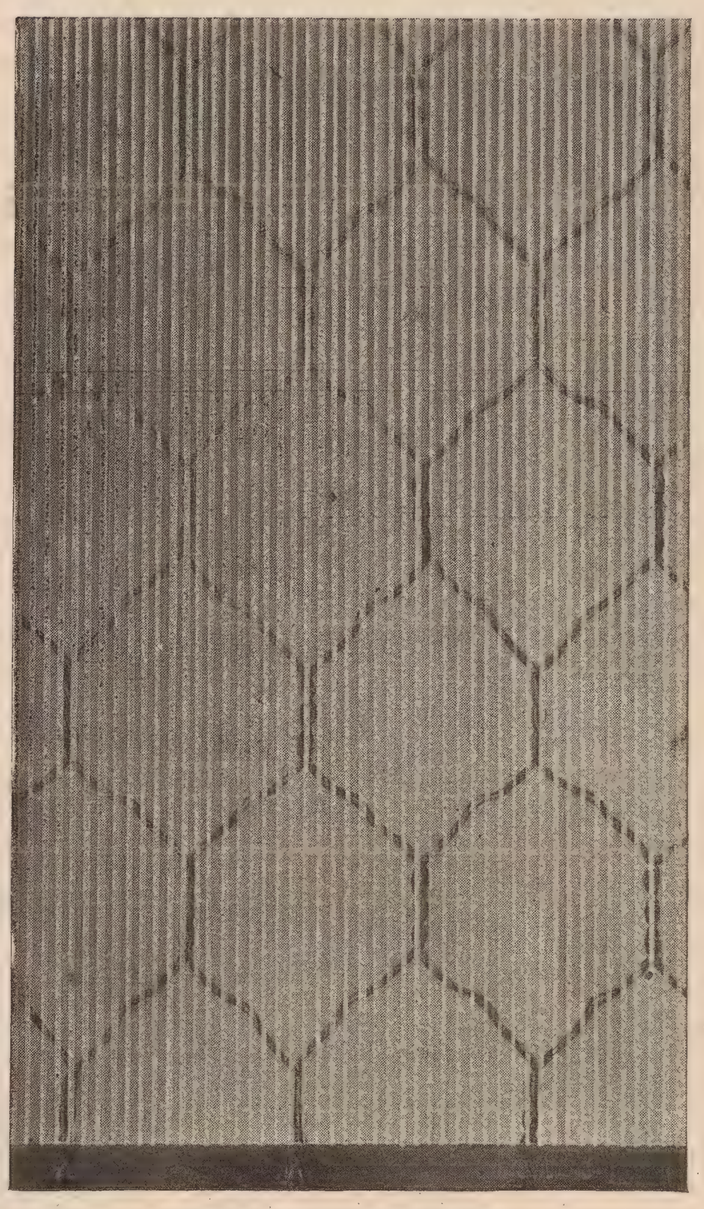
Makes paint look well and last long. See that the paint you specify contains it.

FREE:
Our Practical Pamphlets:
"The Paint Question"
"Paints in Architecture"
"Specifications for Architects"
"Paint: Why, How and When"
"French Government Decrees"

The
New Jersey Zinc Co.
71 Broadway, New York

We do not grind zinc in oil. List of manufacturers of Zinc White Paint is furnished on request.

BOOKS ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF ALL COUNTRIES : : :
Bruno Hessling Co., Ltd.
PUBLISHERS and IMPORTERS
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
64 East 12th St. New York, N. Y.



Ribbed Wire Glass

Thin Wire Glass

—the product of an entirely new process—nothing like it ever made before. No alterations of sash weights or frames are required to accomodate this glass; it will go directly into the ordinary wooden sash, because we make it

only 1-8 of an inch thick

It is suitable for Partitions, Doors, Inside Windows, Transoms and Portico Skylights. It will make any ordinary Office or Bank Partition fire retardent to a great extent; flames or heat cannot cause openings for drafts and the partition will resist the egress or ingress of fire as long as there is any partition left; this gain of time at the start of the fire will often save the building—and the expense is trifling.

It is excellent for Ventilators and Top Lights for Railway Coaches and Trolley Cars.

In our Ribbed and Lenticular forms
This Glass is Very Ornamental.

We will be pleased to furnish samples.

The Continuous Glass Press Co.

Manufacturers of all Kinds
of Wire and Prismatic Glass

915 Pennsylvania Bldg. = = Philadelphia, Pa.

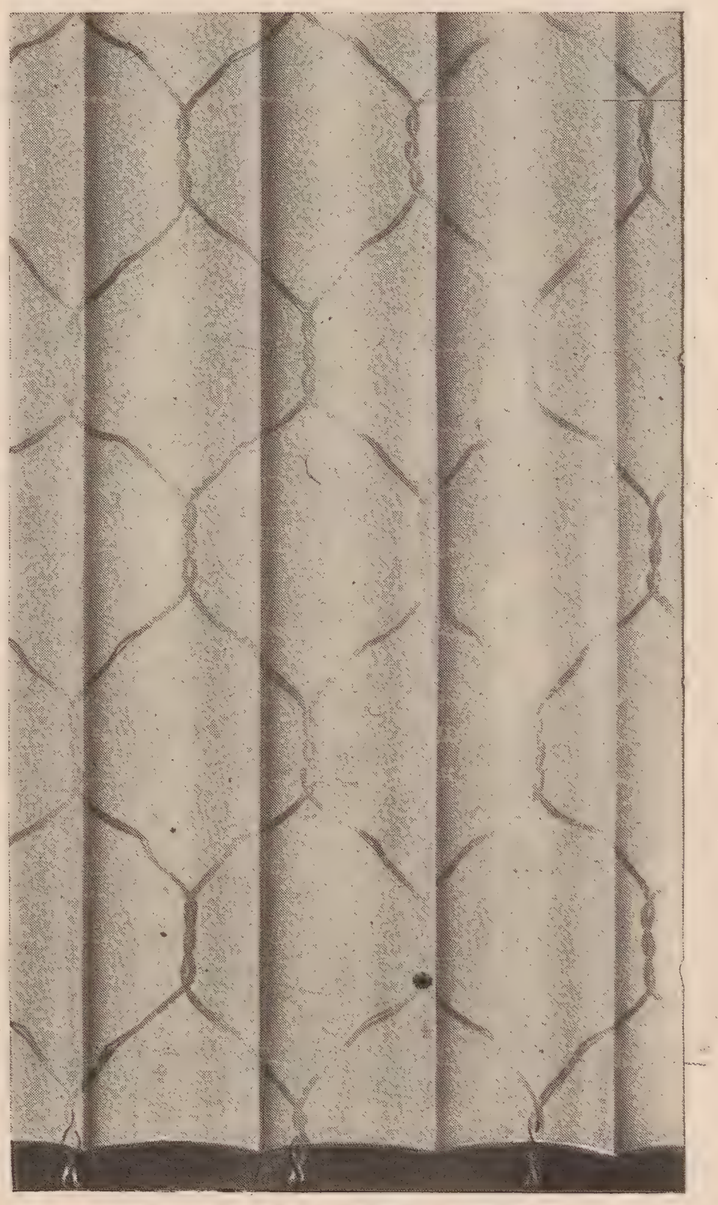
WORKS AT DUNBAR, PA.

L. & R. Wister & Co.

Bullitt Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALES AGENTS

Can be obtained from all Jobbers



Lenticular Wire Glass

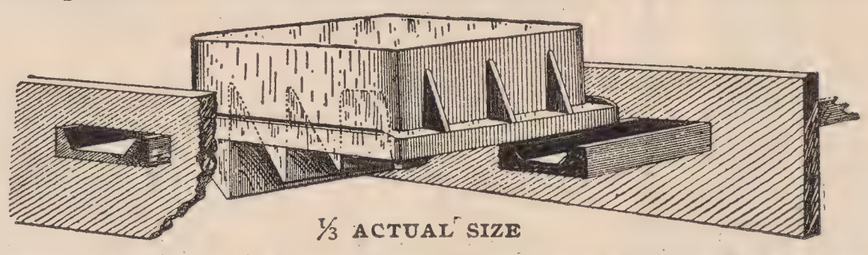
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

in all parts of the country specify

Bar-Lock

Galvanized Wrought Steel Construction and *3-POINT PRISMS*

Wherever plans call for Basement, Skylight or Court Area Illumination



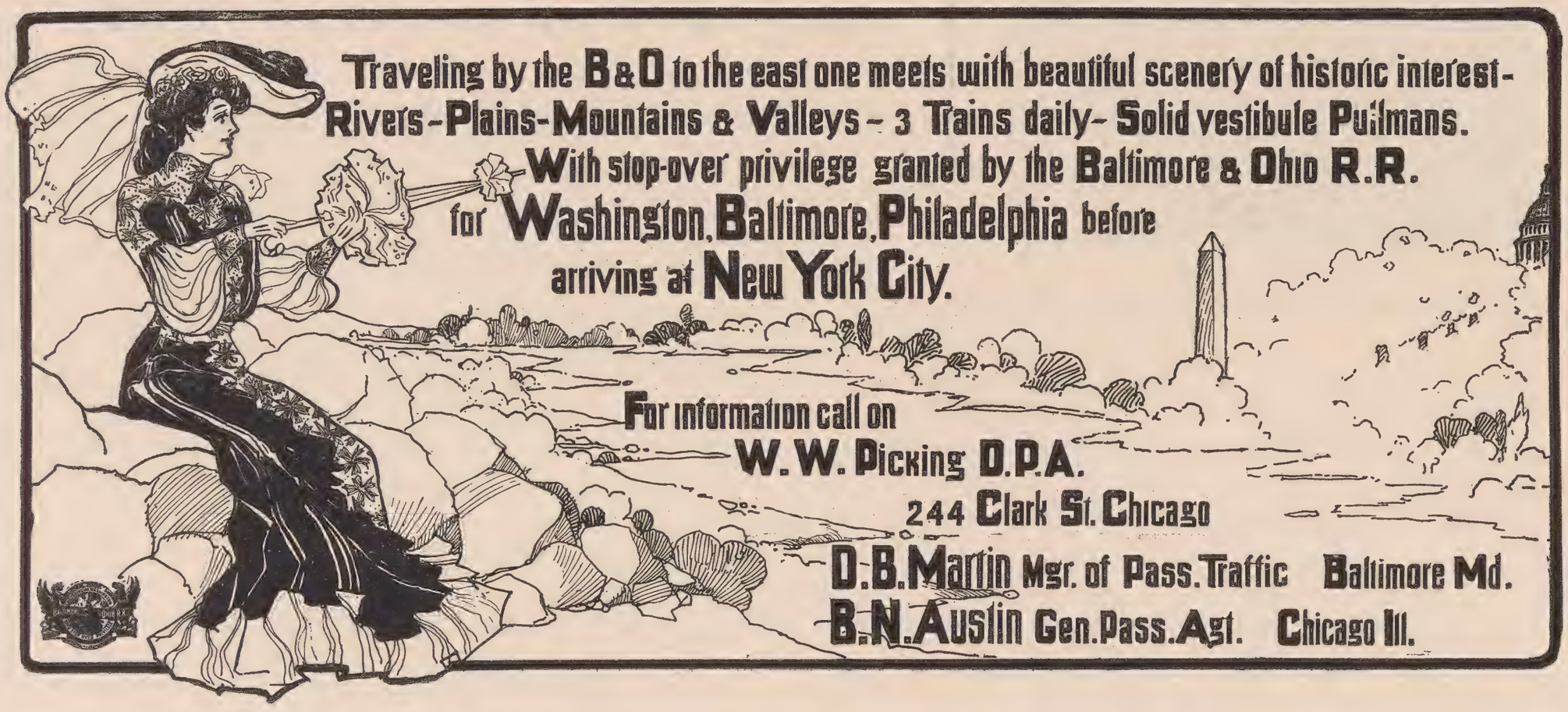
⅓ ACTUAL SIZE

3-Point Prisms have demonstrated that they give the Greatest Refracted Light

ECONOMICAL DURABLE WATERTIGHT

Representatives in all Large Cities

American Bar-Lock Company, Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA, PA.


Traveling by the B&O to the east one meets with beautiful scenery of historic interest-
Rivers-Plains-Mountains & Valleys - 3 Trains daily- Solid vestibule Pullmans.
With stop-over privilege granted by the Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia before
arriving at New York City.
For information call on
W.W. Picking D.P.A.
244 Clark St. Chicago
D.B. Martin Mgr. of Pass. Traffic Baltimore Md.
B.N. Austin Gen. Pass. Agt. Chicago Ill.

French Lick and West Baden Springs

Adjoining Resorts in Indiana

On the MONON ROUTE

Wonderful curative waters for diseased conditions of the digestive organs; magnificent fireproof modern hotels; rest, recuperation and recreation. Two trains daily via Monon Route.

Round-Trip Excursion Rate From Chicago **$12.45**

Folders and facts free. Address

CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, Traffic Manager FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.

200 Custom House Place, Chicago.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.

Drawing Supplies,

Instruments, Tracing Cloth, Papers, Colors
Scales, Levels, Transits, Etc.
BLUE-PRINTS.
50 Madison Street, CHICAGO.

The Roebling System of Fire-Proof Construction.

HIGHEST EFFICIENCY IN THE FIRE AND WATER TESTS OF THE NEW YORK BUILDING DEPARTMENT, AND NOW THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD OF FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.

THE ROEBLING CONSTRUCTION CO.,

121 Liberty Street, NEW YORK CITY. *171 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.*

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume XLI

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATIONS:
Brooklyn Chapter A. I. A. 19
Chicago business 17
Cleveland Architectural Club 51
New Jersey Chapter A. I. A. 35

AUTHORS:
Creswell, H. B. 32
Cross, Alfred W. 32, 46
Ebersole, Morris R. 17, 27, 34, 42
Neilson, Robert M. 3
Patton, Normand S. .....
Pridmore, J. E. O. 22, 30
Thomas, C. E. 2, 14, 38
Willett, James R. 31

BEAMS:
Bending moments, new method of computing, a 31

BRICK MANUFACTURERS:
National Association 9

BUILDING:
Bulter, the, at Chicago 24
Successful season, prospects of 29

COMBUSTION:
Paper on 17, 27, 34, 42

CONCRETE:
Failure as a fireproofing material 26

COMPETITION:
Paper on, a 32, 46

CONTRACT BLANKS:
Uniform, revision of the 5

DECORATION:
Cathedral, St. Paul's 25

DESIGN:
Good way to, a 41

EXHIBITION:
Philadelphia T Square Club 5

FIREPROOFING:
Obsolete methods condemned 21

FLOORING:
Wilse Match end, patent, the 43

GAS-FITTERS:
Specification, a standard for .....

GOLD MEDAL:
Kings, awarded to C. F. McKim 45

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS:
Tarsney act applied to all 29

HEATING:
Paper on 2, 14
Railroad shops 48

HOLLOW TILE:
Construction versus concrete 50

ISLANDS:
Georgian Bay and 30,000 49

JAIL DESIGN:
System, a new, in 17

LANDSCAPE:
Relation of natural to artificial 18

LANDSCAPE DESIGN:
South field, for Columbia University 18

LISENCE:
Illinois, examinations in 27, 41, 50

LIEN LAW:
Illinois, a new, for 13

MURAL PAINTINGS:
Quartette, a, of 15

OBITUARY:
Cope, Walter 1
Price, Bruce 37
Upjohn, Richard M. 13
Van Brunt, Henry 21

OFFICE PRACTICE:
Regarding hours and vacations 34

PAINTS:
In architecture 9, 19, 27, 35, 41, 50

RAILWAY TERMINAL:
Pennsylvania at New York 16

RECREATION:
As a business 42

RETIREMENT OF W. R. WARE:
From Columbia College 45

STEAM HEATING:
Piping for 38

SUB CONSTRUCTION:
Applied to steel buildings and subways 6
Method, a new 1

THEATRES:
Observations and comparisons of European 22, 30

WATER HEATERS:
Expense 49

WIND PRESSURE:
Structures, effect of, an 3

ILLUSTRATIONS

ACADEMY:
Egan & Prindeville, architects at Lake Forest ..... April
Egan & Prindeville, architects at Notre Dame ..... April

APARTMENT HOUSES:
At Chicago ..... February
Sandegren, Andrew, architect ..... February
Turney, Albert, architect at Kansas City ... May

APARTMENTS (Bachelor):
Lienan & Nash, architects at New York ... June

BANK:
D. H. Burnham & Co., architects for First National at Chicago ..... May

CATHEDRAL:
Egan & Prindeville, architects. Accepted design for St. Paul's at Pittsburgh ..... April

CHURCH:
At Philadelphia ..... June

COLLEGE:
Maginis, Walsh & Sullivan, architects at Brighton, Mass ..... June

COUNTRY HOUSE (Interior):
Perkins, Frederick W., architect, for John Dupee ..... June
Cope & Stewardson, architects, Lloyd Hall at Haverford, Pa ..... June

EXHIBITION DRAWINGS:
Chicago Architectural Club ..... May

HOTEL:
Weber & Groves, architects at St. Louis .... May

HOTEL (Entrance Detail):
Parkinson, John, architect at Los Angeles .. July

HOSPITAL:
Fuller & Pitcher, architects at Muskegon, Mich. ..... June
Milligan, R. M., architect at Los Angeles .. July

LIBRARY:
Patton & Miller, architects at Clinton, Iowa ..... March

MAUSOLEUM:
Wilson Bros. & Co., architects at Philadelphia ..... February

MURAL PAINTINGS:
Grover, Oliver Dennett, painter, studies for Blackstone Library ..... March

BUILDING (Interiors):
H. C. Koch & Co., architects, Wells, at Milwaukee, Wis ..... July

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO:
Stewart, P. C., architect for E. L. Fowler ..... February

RAILWAY STATION (Interior):
Southern Pacific Ry. at San Francisco .... June

RESIDENCES:
At Buffalo, N. Y ..... April
At Evanston, Ill ..... July
At Los Angeles, Cal ..... March
At Los Angeles, Cal ..... April
At St. Louis, Mo ..... July
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, architects at St. Louis, Mo ..... March
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett at St. Louis, Mo. ..... July
Hunt & Eager, architects at Los Angeles, Cal. ..... July
Krempel, John P., architect for Gen. Otis ..... April
Lameraux, L. A., architect for George Daggett ..... July
Locke & Munsell, architects at Los Angeles, Cal. ..... February
Mills, G. S., architect at Toledo ..... April
Pond & Pond, architects ..... February
Stewart, P. C., architect for W. L. Brown ..... February
Swasey, W. Albert, architect at St. Louis, Mo. ..... July
Weber & Groves, architects at St. Louis, Mo. ..... July
Werner & Adkins, architects for A. E. Hume ..... February
Werner & Adkins, architects at Cincinnati ..... July

RESIDENCES (Interior):
Stewart, P. C., architect for W. L. Brown ..... February

RESTORATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE:
McKim, Mead & White, architects ..... March

SCHOOLS:
Mundie, W. B., architect, Normal for Chicago ..... March
Mundie, W. B., architect for Chicago .... March
Patton & Miller, architects at Connersville, Ind ..... March
Werner & Adkins, architects at Cincinnati ..... February

STABLES:
Perkins, Frederick W., architect for John Dupee ..... June
Price, W. L., architect for J. O. Gilmore ..... February

STORE BUILDING:
Holabird & Roche, architects for Mandel Bros. ..... June

STORE BUILDINGS:
Sullivan, Louis H., architect for Schlesinger & Mayer ..... June
Weber & Groves, architects at St. Louis ... May

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, architects, Liberal Arts ..... April

WAREHOUSE:
Hunt, Jarvis, architect for Butler Bros. at Chicago ..... April

WROUGHT IRON DETAIL:
Sullivan, Louis H., architect for Schlesinger & Mayer ..... June

PHOTOGRAVURE

APARTMENT HOUSES:
Buckman & Fox, architects at New York .. May
Hill & Turner, architects, Euclid Hall, New York ..... March
Horgan & Slattery, architects at New York ..... April
Israels & Harder, architects at New York ..... March
Tucker, E. A., architect at Brookline, Mass. ..... June

CHURCHES:
Huston, Joseph, architect at Mount Airy, Pa. ..... July
Mann, Frederick, architect at Lansdowne, Pa. ..... June
Houghton, A. A., and C. W., at New York ..... March
Varien & Sterner, architects at Denver .... April
Warren, Smith & Briscoe, architects at Harvard, Mass ..... February

PAGE.

DORMITORY:
Perkins, Dwight Heald, for University of Chicago ..... March
FIRE STATION:
Johnson, Philip H., architect at Germantown, Pa..... June
HOME FOR AGED:
At Philadelphia, Pa..... May
HOTEL:
Furness & Evans, architects at Bryn Mawr, Pa. ..... July
HOUSES (Semi-detached):
Hoppin & Koen, architects at New York ..... February
INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND:
Cope & Stewardson, architects at Overlook, Pa. ..... July
LIBRARY:
Roberts, Spencer, architect at Trenton, N. J..... February
MONUMENT:
Deboy, P. E., and C. W. and A. A. Stoughton, architects for Soldiers and Sailors at New York..... April

PAGE.

OFFICE BUILDINGS:
H. C. Koch & Co., architects, Wells, at waukee, Wis..... July
Mobray & Uffinger, architects for Trenton Savings Fund Society..... June
OFFICE BUILDING (Entrance Detail):
H. C. Koch & Co., architects, Well,s at Milwaukee, Wis..... July
OFFICE BUILDING (Interior):
H. C. Koch & Co., architects, Wells, at Milwaukee, Wis..... July
RESIDENCES:
At New York..... March
At Wynwood, Pa..... April, March
Boal & Harnois, architects for Mr. Grant..April
Eschweiler, A. C., architect at Milwaukee ..... May
Frost & Granger, architects for Simon Mandel ..... April
Frost & Granger, architects for M. Born..April
Gray, Elmer, architect at Milwaukee..... May
Gray, Elmer, architect for Mr. Friend....May
Newman, Woodman & Harris, architects for C. J. Clark..... June
Otis, W. A., architect at Chicago..... July
Pond & Pond, architects at Chicago..February

PAGE.

Price, W. L., architect for J. O. Gilmore ..... February
Price, W. L., architect for Wm. Gest.....June
Price, W. L., architect for J. M. Gest....June
Stern, Leon, architect (not Frost & Granger) ..... May
Trumbauer, Horace, architect for Paul Wayne ..... June
SCHOOLS:
At Brighton, Mass..... March
At Bryn Mawr, Pa..... May
At New York..... May
Boyd, David K., architect at Wayne, Pa. ..... February
Hartwell, Richardson & Driver, architects at Dorchester, Mass..... April
STABLE:
Trowbridge & Livingston, architects for M. J. Sullivan..... February
TELEPHONE BUILDING:
Hellick, C. G., architect for Hyde Park Exchange ..... March
TRACTION BUILDING:
Poland, W. M., architect at Trenton, N. J. ..... April

Volume XLII

PAGE.

AMERICAN ACADEMY AT ROME:
Original development, work and training in sculpture 34
APARTMENT HOUSE:
Pattington, the..... 31
ARCHITECT:
American, the..... 5
ARCHITECTURE:
American 2
College 6
Influence of new thought in design..... 35
L'art Nouveau in American..... 19
ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATIONS:
Convention American Institute of Architects 16, 21
American Institute of Architects banquet of. 25
Convention Architectural League of America 16, 17
Washington Chapter A. I. A..... 40
ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE:
State laws, demand for, to govern..... 1
AUTHORS:
Blashfield, Edwin H..... 26
Bragdon, Claude..... 19
Fitzpatrick, F. W..... 2
Jenney, William Le Baron..... 10
Lamb, Frederick Stywetz..... 18
McKim, Charles F..... 5
McLean, Robert Craik..... 42
Pridmore, J. E. O..... 45
Purington, D. V..... 4
Twyman, Joseph..... 43
Willett, James R..... 42
BRICK:
Paving 4
BUILDING LAW:
Chicago 1
CONTRACTORS:
National Building, organize..... 33
CONVENTION:
Thirty-seventh annual A. I. A..... 9
DECORATIVE PAINTER:
Rome as a place for schooling a..... 26
DESIGN:
Breadth in, necessity for..... 33
New thought in..... 18
DONATELLO:
Paper on..... 38
FIREPROOFING:
Chicago Centennial, and the..... 23
Handbook on, a..... 40
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION:
Commercial side of, the..... 37
FIREPROOF MATERIAL:
Reinforced concrete as a..... 47
FLORENCE:
Art treasures and Campanile..... 45
HEATING:
By steam.....16, 24, 32, 39
Hot water, by..... 7
HOUSE:
Description of I. A. Patten's 6
What is a..... 37
HOTEL:
Claypool, the..... 16
ITALY:
Architect's short journey to..... 10
OBITUARY:
Olmsted, Frederick Law..... 9
Shepley, George Foster..... 17
PAINTS:
In architecture.....7, 16, 24, 32, 39
PUBLIC BUILDINGS:
Grouping at Cleveland..... 13
SCHEDULE OF CHARGES:
Revised, of the American Institute of Architects 47
SCHOOL AT ROME:
American Institute of Architects, favors.... 25
STATE CAPITOL:
Mississippi, the..... 22

PAGE.

STEEL SQUARE:
Treatise on the..... 8
STONES:
Building and decoration, for..... 8
TENEMENT HOUSE:
Report of New York, commission..... 39
THEATRES:
Dangerous condition of, in small towns.... 41
Fires in..... 42
THEATRE CONSTRUCTION:
Attention called to, by Iroquois disaster.... 41
THEATRE DISASTER:
Iroquois at Chicago..... 42
WILLIAM MORRIS:
Art and influence of..... 43

ILLUSTRATIONS

APARTMENT HOUSES:
Boal & Harnois, architects at Denver, Colo. ..... September
Postel, D. E., architect, C. A. Clas, associate, Pattington at Chicago.....November
CAPITOL:
Link, Theo. Carl, architect for State of Mississippi .....October
CAPITOL (Interior):
Link, Theo, Carl, architect for State of Mississippi .....October
CHURCHES:
A. Van Brunt & Bro. and Henry E. Hill, architects at Kansas City.....August
Kahn, Albert, architect, Temple Bethel at Detroit .....December
Sandegren, A., architect.....August
CHURCH (Interiors):
Watson, Huckle & Co., architects at Philadelphia, Pa.....November
CLUB (Interior):
H. C. Koch & Co., architecest, Athletic, at Milwaukee, Wis.....August
COLLEGE:
Schweinfurth, C. F., architect Hayden Hall, at Cleveland, O.....December
DORMITORY:
Stanford University at Palo Alto, Cal..August
HOTEL:
Andrews, Frank M., architect, Claypool, at Indianapolis, Ind.....September
FURNITURE:
Designed and made by William Morris..January
LIBRARIES:
Ackerman & Ross, architects at Washington, D. C.....December
Burnham & Bliesner, architects at Riverside, Cal. .....September
Patton & Miller, architects at Bedford, Ind. .....October
Patton & Miller, architects at Washington, Ind. .....November
Patton & Miller, architects at St. Cloud, Minn. .....November
MANUFACTURING BUILDING:
Hodgkins, Howard G., architect for Pope Mfg. Co.....September
MODEL:
Count Sacconi, architect for Victor Emanuel monument at Rome, Italy.....September
MONUMENT:
Schmidt, Bruno, architect Soldiers and Sailors at Indianapolis, Ind.....October
MUSEUM:
Day, Clinton, architect for Stanford University at Palo Alto, Cal.....September
RESIDENCES:
At Kansas City, Mo.....September
At Los Angeles, Cal.....December
At St. Louis, Mo.....September
Chittenden, A. W., architect at Detroit ..... December
Eckel & Mann, architects for J. J. Tootle ..... January

PAGE.

Hunt & Eager, architects at Los Angeles ..... December
Harney, G. L., architect for C. A. Ward ..... October
Hill, Frank, architect for Judge Scarrett ..... August
Kirby, H. P., architect for Dr. Newman ..... December
Maher, George W., architect for James A. Patten .....August
Roehrig, F. L., architect at Los Angeles ..... December
Root & Siemens, architects for C. A. Brackett .....August
Root & Siemens, architects for A. W. Childs .....August
Root & Siemens, architects for Mr. Rieger ..... August
Sterner, F. J., architect at Denver....December
Trumbauer, Horace, architect at Jinkintown, Pa. .....December
RESIDENCES (Interiors):
Harvey, G. L., architect for C. A. Ward ..... October
Maher, George W., architect for James A. Patten .....August
Patton & Miller, architects for E. E. Lee ..... November
Patton & Miller, architects for E. E. Lee ..... November
RESIDENCE (Rear View):
Maher, George W., architect for James A. Patten .....November
SCHOOLS:
Patton & Miller, architects at Mason City, Iowa .....November
Patton & Miller, architects at Goshen, Ind. ..... November
STABLES:
Trumbauer, Horace, architect at Jinkintown, Pa. .....December
Maher, George W., architect for James A. Patten .....August
THEATRE (Floor Plans):
Marshall, Benj. H., architect Iroquois Theatre at Chicago.....January
WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS:
Newson & Newson, architects California Building .....January
Van Brunt & Howe, architects Casino for Kansas City.....January
Watson & Hazleton, architects model of detail, Illinois State building.....September
Watson & Hazleton, architects Montana State building.....September

PHOTOGRAVURE

APARTMENT HOUSES:
Barnard at New York.....November
Hill & Turner, architects Euclid Hall at New York.....September
Neville & Bagge, architects Eldorado at New York.....January
APARTMENT HOUSE (Interior):
Neville & Bagge, architects Eldorado at New York .....January
Israels & Harder, architects Arlington at New York.....August
APARTMENT (Entrance):
Ardsley Hall at New York.....August
CAPITOL:
Link, Theo. Carl, architect for State of Mississippi .....October
HOTEL:
Marie Antoinette at New York.....November
CHURCHES:
Carrere & Hastings, architects at New York ..... October
Heath, Robert, at Germantown, Pa...September
CHURCH (Entrance Detail):
Carrere & Hastings, architects at New York ..... October
CLUB (Interior):
Russell, H., architect at Milwaukee, Wis. ..... September

PAGE.

COUNTRY HOUSE:
Maher, George W., architect for Harry Rubens .....August

HOTEL (Interior):
Andrews, Frank M., architect Claypool at Indianapolis, Ind.....September
Andrews, Frank M., architect Claypool at Indianapolis, Ind.....September

OFFICE BUILDINGS:
Barker, J. B., architect at New York..January
Boring & Tilton, architects at New York ..... October
Carrere & Hastings, architects Blair at New York .....November
Carrere & Hastings, architects Blair at New York .....December
Holabird & Roche, architects, Ryerson at Chicago .....August
Studebaker at New York.....December

OFFICE BUILDING (Entrance):
Mohawk at New York.....August

PAGE.

OFFICE BUILDING (Interior):
Carrere & Hastings, architects Blair at New York .....December

RESIDENCES:
At New York.....
At Philadelphia.....
Atterburry, Grosvenor, architect at New York .....January
Herts & Tallant, architects for F. L. Rice ..... September
Maher, George W., architect for James A. Patten .....August
Patton & Miller, architects for F. R. Brown .....August
Maher, George W., archtect for E. H. Veile .....August
Price, W. L., architect for Frank Cooper ..... October
Price, W. L., architect for Edward Bok ..... November
Van Vleck & Goldsmith, architects at New York .....October
Warren & Wetmore, architects at New York
Wilson, H. R., for W. T. Fenton.....August

PAGE.

RESIDENCES (Interiors):
Maher, George W., architect for James A. Patten .....August
Maher, George W., architect for James A. Patten .....August
Patton & Miller, architects for F. R. Brown .....August
Wilson, H. R., architect for W. T. Fenton .....August

SCHOOLS:
Grammar at Haverford, Pa.....November
Schneider, T. E., architect at New York ..... October

STABLES:
Warren & Wetmore, architects at New York ..... November

THEATRE:
Keith at Philadelphia, Pa.....November

THEATRE (Interior):
Bruce, Price, and A. E. Westover, architects Keiths at New York.....December

Volume XLIII

PAGE.

ANTIQUITIES:
Egyptian 26
ARCHITECTURE:
Tradition in..... 21
New, at Cambridge..... 22
Statesmanship and..... 46
With the laity..... 26
ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATIONS:
Architectural League of New York..... 7
Beaux arts Architects 23
Brooklyn Chapter A. I. A..... 23
Montana State Association of Architects.... 7
ARCHITECTURAL CLUBS:
San Francisco..... 32
ARCHITECTS' DRAWINGS:
Ruled Works of Art.....17, 23
ART:
As a commercial success..... 25
Greek, influence on Persian order..... 44
Science 43
AUTHORS:
Baumann, Frederick.....14, 18
Hawkes, Thomas..... 26
Fitzpatrick, F. W..... 26
Lord, Austin, W..... 3
Pridmore, J. E. O..... 2
Spiers, R. Phene..... 44
BOOKS:
Webster's Dictionary, new edition, a..... 8
BUILDING CODE:
A paper..... 14
BUILDING LAWS:
Lack of responsibility defeat, object of.... 1
Uniform 31
BUILDING ORDINANCES:
Regarding, by council of the R. I. B. A.... 25
CAPITOL:
Extension of the..... 46
CHIMNEYS:
Drafts and..... 6
CHOIRS:
Defected, the problem of..... 46
CITIES:
Beautiful, make..... 21
CLUB:
Republican, New York..... 31
COMMERCIAL BUILDING:
A 16
CONSTRUCTION:
Time wasted watching..... 45
CONTRACT BLANKS:
Uniform 31
DECORATION:
Plaster 30
DRAFTSMEN:
Outside work of..... 41
ENAMELED BRICK:
New phase in, a..... 46
EXHIBITION:
Chicago Architectural Club..... 29
FIRE:
Baltimore, the great, at..... 9
Baltimore, lessons of the..... 10
FIRE LOSSES:
Baltimore, at..... 47
FIREPROOFING:
Toronto fire from, standpoint, the..... 25
FIREPROOF BUILDINGS:
About 18
Loss, low percentage of, on..... 41
FIREPROOF STRUCTURES:
Building laws, not..... 6
FIREPROOFING TEST:
Hollow tile, a..... 7
FLORENCE:
Rambles in and about..... 2
HEATERS:
Hot water and tank..... 15, 23
HOMES:
Cottage 19
IMPROVEMENT BILL:
Washington, in the Senate..... 17
IROQUOIS THEATRE:
Synopsis of Coroner's Jury report..... 6

PAGE.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE:
English, some..... 26
LAW:
Decision, a recent New Jersey and Illinois License Board..... 47
LAZINESS:
Habit of..... 48
MARINE:
Inland, the latest..... 48
MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS:
A new era in..... 25
OBITUARY:
Bell, Meflin E..... 32
Gookins, James Farrington..... 31
ROME:
Significance to the architectural student.... 3
ROOFING:
Tin specification..... 32
SCHEDULE OF CHARGES:
Regarding 5
SCHOLARSHIP:
Stewardson Memorial prize..... 32
SUIT:
Architect, plans for..... 24
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS:
Carnegie, the..... 42
UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS:
Tower group of Chicago..... 15
WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS:
Opening of the..... 28
Resignation of Cass Gilbert..... 31

ILLUSTRATIONS

APARTMENT BUILDINGS:
At Los Angeles.....July
Crowen, L. N., architect at Chicago.....June
CHURCHES:
Patton & Miller, architects for Rockford, Ill. .....April
Patton & Miller, architects for Wilmette, Ill. .....April
CLUB (Interior):
York & Sawyer, architects for Republican Club of the city of New York.....June
HOTEL (Interior):
Toward elevators at San Francisco.....July
LIBRARIES:
Alden & Harlowe, architects for Duquesne Carnegie .....June
Patton & Miller, architects for Hanover College .....March
Patton & Miller, architects for Webster City, Iowa.....March
Patton & Miller, architects for Taylorsville, Iowa .....March
Patton & Miller, architects for Spencer, Iowa .....March
Patton & Miller, architects for Washburne College at Topeka.....July
Patton & Miller, architects at Webster City, Iowa.....July
Patton & Miller, architects at Waukegan...July
LIBRARY (Interior):
Stanford University.....March
Patton & Miller, architects at Waukegan..July
MEMORIAL CHAPEL:
Day, Clinton, architect for Leland Stanford University.....May
MONUMENT DESIGN:
Jenney & Mundie, architects; Lorado Taft, sculptor for National Military Park..February
RAILWAY STATION:
A. T. & S. F. Ry. at Fresno, Cal.....May
RESIDENCES:
At St. Louis.....July
Bacon & Huber, architects at Toledo.....July
Becker & Hitchcock, architects at Toledo..July
Hunt & Eager, architects for Mrs. M. E. Moore .....June
Hunt & Eager, architects at Los Angeles, Cal. .....June
Kahn, Albert, architect for Detroit.....June

PAGE.

Mead & Garfield, architects for H. A. Kelly ..... June
Otis, W. A., architect for W. A. Otis....April
Roehrig, F. L., architect for C. Sprague..June
Roehrig, F. L., architect for C. Sprague..July
Stratton & Baldwin, architects at Detroit..June
Van Brunt & Howe, architects for A. R. Meyer .....February
Weber & Groves, architects for F. N. Johnson .....February
RESIDENCE (Interior):
Eckel & Mann, architects for I. J. Tootle ..... March
Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, architects for H. J. Steere.....July
Van Brunt & Howe for A. R. Meyer..February
View .....April
RESTAURANT (Interior):
Cutter & Malmgren, architects for Spokane ..... February
Cutter & Malmgren, architects for Spokane ..... April
SCHOOL:
McLaren, T., architect for Colorado Springs ..... June
STABLE:
Kirk, Chester A., architect for J. Settyer ..... February
STATUARY (Detail):
World's Fair, St. Louis, Education Building .....May
UNIVERSITY:
Von Herbulis, A. O., architect for Ottawa, Canada .....April
UNIVERSITY (Entrance):
Leland Stanford.....May
UNIVERSITY (Interior):
Shepley, Rulan & Coolidge for Chicago..March
UNIVERSITY (Plan):
Rogers, James Gamble, for Chicago.....April
WAREHOUSE (Interior):
Frost & Granger, architects for Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Co.....March
WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS:
Kenneth, McDonald & J. F. Sheblessey, architects for Kentucky.....April
Liberal Arts Building, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett .....February
Transportation Building.....May
Wisconsin Building.....February
Wisconsin, Connecticut, Arkansas, Louisiana, Nevada, New Jersey, for States....May

PHOTOGRAVURE

CLUB:
Mead & Garfield, architects at Euclid Heights .....June
ENTRANCE DETAILS:
Van Cortlandt Building.....February
Windrim, J. H., architect for Commonwealth Building.....February
GATEKEEPER LODGE:
Thorp, Newton, architect at Gorden Gate Park .....June
GYMNASIUMS:
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects for Chicago .....May
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects for Chicago .....May
HOTEL:
Francis, at San Francisco.....July
HOTEL (Interior):
Francis, San Francisco.....July
INSTITUTE:
Wilson Bros. & Co. for Drexel.....April
LIBRARIES:
Beman, S. S., architect for Blackstone....April
Binder, William, architect at San Jose, Cal. ..... May
MONUMENT:
Herter E., sculptor for New York City.February
OFFICE BUILDINGS:
Elzner & Anderson, architects, Ingalls at Cincinnati .....June
Rialto at San Francisco.....June

PAGE.
RAILWAY STATION:
Van Brunt & Howe, architects for Southern Pacific and Oregon Navigation Co. at Portland, Oregon.....May
RESIDENCES:
At Denver, Colo.....July
At Haverford, Pa.....April
At Jamaica Plains, Boston.....July
At East Liberty, Pa.....
Kirk, Chester A., architect for J. Settyer ..... February
Mills, G. S., architect at Toledo.....May
New York City.....February
Parkinson, John, at Los Angeles, Cal....May
Stone, Carpenter & Wilson for H. J. Steere ..... July
Van Brunt & Howe, architects for A. R. Meyer .....February
PAGE.
Van Vleck & Goldsmith, architects.....February
RESIDENCES (Interior):
Van Brunt & Howe for A. R. Meyer..February
SCHOOL:
Mundie, W. B., architect for Chicago....June
STABLE:
Ludlow & Valentine, architects for Standard Coach Horse Co.....February
SYNAGOGUE:
Pehlam, George F., architect for New York ..... February
UNIVERSITIES:
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge for Chicago..March
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Tower group of buildings for Chicago.....March
PAGE.
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Law Building for Chicago.....June
Rogers, James Gamble, architect for Chicago .....April
Rogers, James Gamble, architect School of Education for Chicago.....April
UNIVERSITIES (Interiors):
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Tower group for Chicago.....March
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Law Building for Chicago.....June
WAREHOUSES:
Frost & Granger, architects for Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Co.....March

Volume XLIV

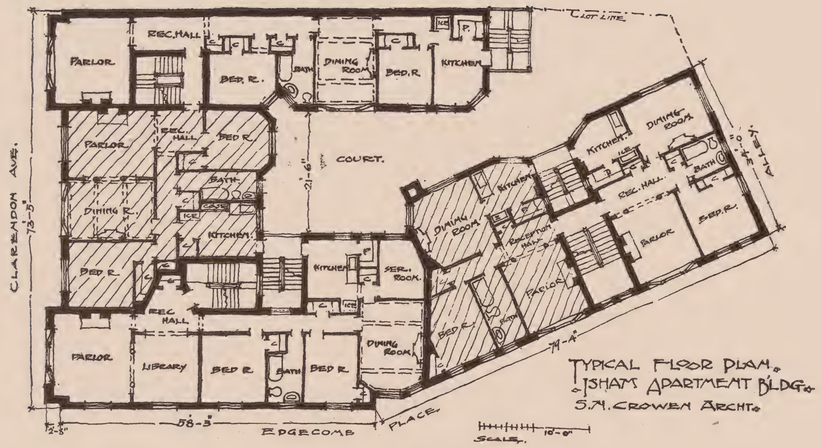
PAGE.
ARCHITECT:
Relation of engineer to..... 43
ARCHITECTURE:
Salon, Paris, at the..... 3
What is..... 25
ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATIONS:
Annual meetings of chapters..... 37
ARCHITECTURAL CLUBS:
Baltimore 37
Chicago 36
Montana Association..... 24
AUTHORS:
Baumann, Frederick..... 18
BANK SAFEGUARD:
Door Device..... 40
BRIDGE:
Design for Manhattan, the..... 1
BUILDING OPERATIONS:
Financing 42
CATHEDRAL:
Cyprus, orthodox, of Famagusta, the..... 2
CEMENT:
Chemical analysis, of raw material in..... 5
CHAPELS:
Breton, some..... 10
CONSTRUCTION:
Steel skeleton, the invention of..... 9
CONVENTION:
American Institute of Architects, the..... 41
Notice of American Institute of Architects.. 33
Proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual American Institute of Architects..... 45
CRAFTSMANSHIP:
Paper on..... 23
DESIGNING:
Suburban 39
DRAINAGE:
House, of a..... 14
DRAWINGS:
Ownership of..... 25
ELECTRIC ENGINES:
Severe test of..... 40
ELECTRICAL SUPPLY:
Design and construction of..... 20
EXHIBITIONS:
Architectural 33
FERRO-CONCRETE:
Paper on..... 31
FIRE:
Baltimore, the..... 38
FIREPROOF:
Materials, testing at Columbia University.. 17
FIRE LOSSES:
Increasing 41
GREEK ART:
Early 34
HOSPITAL:
Construction of, the..... 15
HOUSES:
Relation between, and trees..... 12
ITALY:
Southern, some notes on..... 13
LICENSE BOARD:
New Jersey..... 40
LOCKS AND HARDWARE:
Paper on..... 32
MONUMENTS:
Care of ancient..... 35
How governments preserve ancient..... 21
MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT:
Paper on..... 29
NATURAL BEAUTY:
Preservation of places of..... 7
OBITUARY:
Moser, John..... 9
OFFICE BUILDING:
Railway Exchange, the..... 24
OLD CITY:
Italy, in..... 7
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:
Burnham's mission to the..... 17
RAILWAY STATION:
Proposed for New York Central..... 59
SCHOOL:
"Realscule" at Berlin..... 18
TURBINES:
Westinghouse 32
VENTILATION:
Paper on..... 26
PAGE.
WORLD'S FAIR:
At St. Louis, the..... 16

ILLUSTRATIONS

APARTMENT BUILDINGS:
Crowen, S. N., architect at Chicago...November
Newhouse, Henry L., architect, Lederer ..... December
APARTMENT BUILDING (Entrance Detail):
Newhouse, Henry L., architect, Lederer ..... December
BANK (Interior):
Jenney & Mundie, architects at St. Joseph, Mo. .....November
BUFFET:
Eames & Young, architects in office building .....December
CHURCHES:
At Philadelphia, Pa.....August
Sheppard & Farrar, architects at Kansas City, Mo.....August
Weber & Groves, architects at St. Louis ..... November
CLUB HOUSE:
At San Jose, Cal.....November
CLUB HOUSE (Floor Plans):
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, architects, Athletic .....January
COMPETITION:
Cincinnati Chapter A. I. A., drawn and measured by L. Willeke and L. Wellman, sketches of old colonial work, Cincinnati .....December
HIGH SCHOOL:
Cummings & Son, architects at Troy, New York .....August
HOTEL:
Parkinson, John, architect at Pasadena, Cal. .....August
HOUSES:
Heathman, F. B., architect at Dayton, Ohio .....August
JAILS:
Eckel & Mann, architects at St. Joseph, Mo. ..... January
Stine, D. L., architect at Toledo.....December
OFFICE BUILDING:
Traphagen, O. G., architect, Hall, at Honolulu H. T.....January
OFFICE BUILDING (Entrance):
Train & Wilkinson, architects, conservative life, V.....November
POST OFFICE:
Taylor, James Knox, architect at Oakland, Cal. .....November
RESIDENCES:
At San Francisco.....September
Bacon & Huber, architects at Toledo..December
Becker, Bernard, architect at Toledo.September
Buck, Lawrence, architect for Lawrence Buck .....August
Mayo, Ernest A., architect at Evanston, Ill. ..... November
Mayo, Ernest A., architect at Evanston ..... December
Mead & Garfield, architects for Gov. Herrick .....November
Mills, Geo. S., architect at Toledo....November
Parkinson, John, architect at Los Angeles ..... December
Weber & Groves, architects for L. M. Hellman .....August
Weber & Groves, architects for W. R. Donaldson .....November
Wilson, H. R., architect for W. T. Fenton ..... August
RESIDENCES (Interior):
Allison, J. E., and Top, O. M., architects for C. K. Hill.....December
Asterling, F. J., architect for Thos. Morrison .....January
Asterling, F. J., architect for Thos. Morrison .....December
SCHOOL:
Kenneth McDonald, and J. F. Sheblessy, architects at Greenville, Miss.....August
SEMINARY:
Ferry & Clas, architects at Milwaukee ..... September
STORE BUILDING:
Parkinson, John, architect at Pasadena, Cal. .....November
PAGE.
SYNAGOGUE:
Kramer, Geo. W., architect at Scranton, Pa. ..... August
UNIVERSITY:
McKim, Mead & White, School of Architecture at Harvard.....December
WAREHOUSE:
Weber & Groves, architects for American Brake Co.....August
WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS:
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, architects Colonade Liberal Arts.....December
Lemetana, Louis W., architect Yellow Pine Exhibits .....January
Views of a large number of buildings ..... September

PHOTOGRAVURE

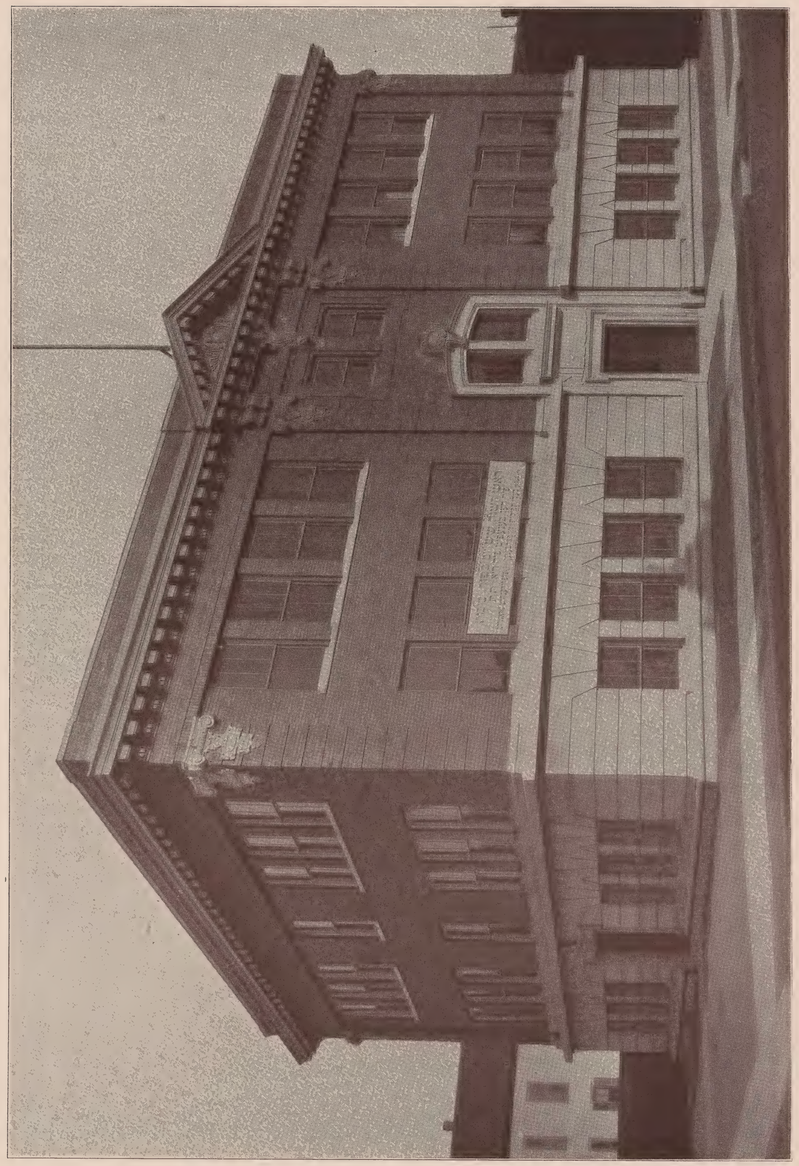
APARTMENT HOUSES:
Borst & Hetherington, architects at Chicago .....November
Newhouse, Henry L., architect, Rubel, at Chicago .....December
BANK:
Jenney & Mundie, architects at St. Joseph, Mo. .....October
CLUB:
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, architects, Athletic .....January
ENTRANCE DETAILS:
Mayo, Ernest A., architect for R. G. Sykes ..... January
Mayo, Ernest A., architect for F. E. French ..... October
Newhouse, Henry L., architect, Lederer apartment .....December
HOUSES:
Alden & Harlow, architects for Mr. Melon ..... October
Mayo, Ernest A., architect for L. Condit ..... October
Perkins, Frederick W., architect for D. O. Hill .....October
OFFICE BUILDINGS:
D. H. Burnham & Co., architects Railway Exchange .....October
Eames & Young, architects Frisco at St. Louis .....December
OFFICE BUILDING (Interior):
D. H. Burnham & Co., architects Railway Exchange .....October
RAILWAY STATION:
At Muskegon, Mich.....November
RESIDENCES:
Allison, J. E., and Topp, O. M., architects for C. K. Hill.....December
Mayo, Ernest A., architect.....November
Mayo, Ernest A., at Chicago.....November
Wilson, H. R., architect for J. R. Thompson .....January
RESIDENCES (Interiors):
Allison, J. E., and Topp, O. M., architects for C. K. Hill.....December
Mayo, Ernest A., architect for F. E. French ..... January
Osterling, F. J., architect for Thos. Morrison .....December
Perkins, Frederick W., architect for D. O. Hill .....January
Perkins, Frederick W., architect for O. D. Hill .....October
Perkins, Frederick W., at Chicago....November
Wilson, H. R., architect for J. R. Thompson .....January
SCHOOL:
Ittner, W. B., architect at St. Louis..November
WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS:
Eames & Young, architects Palace of Education .....September
Gilbert Cass, architect Festival Hall..September
Grand Basin and Cascades.....September
Link, Theo. Carl., architect Palace of Mines and Metallurgy.....September
McNeil, sculptor Music, Art and Sculpture group .....September
Walker & Kimball, architects Palace of Electricity .....September
Widman, Walsh & Boiselieur, architects Palace of Machinery.....September



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN.
ISHAM APARTMENT BLDG.
S.N. CROWEN ARCHT.

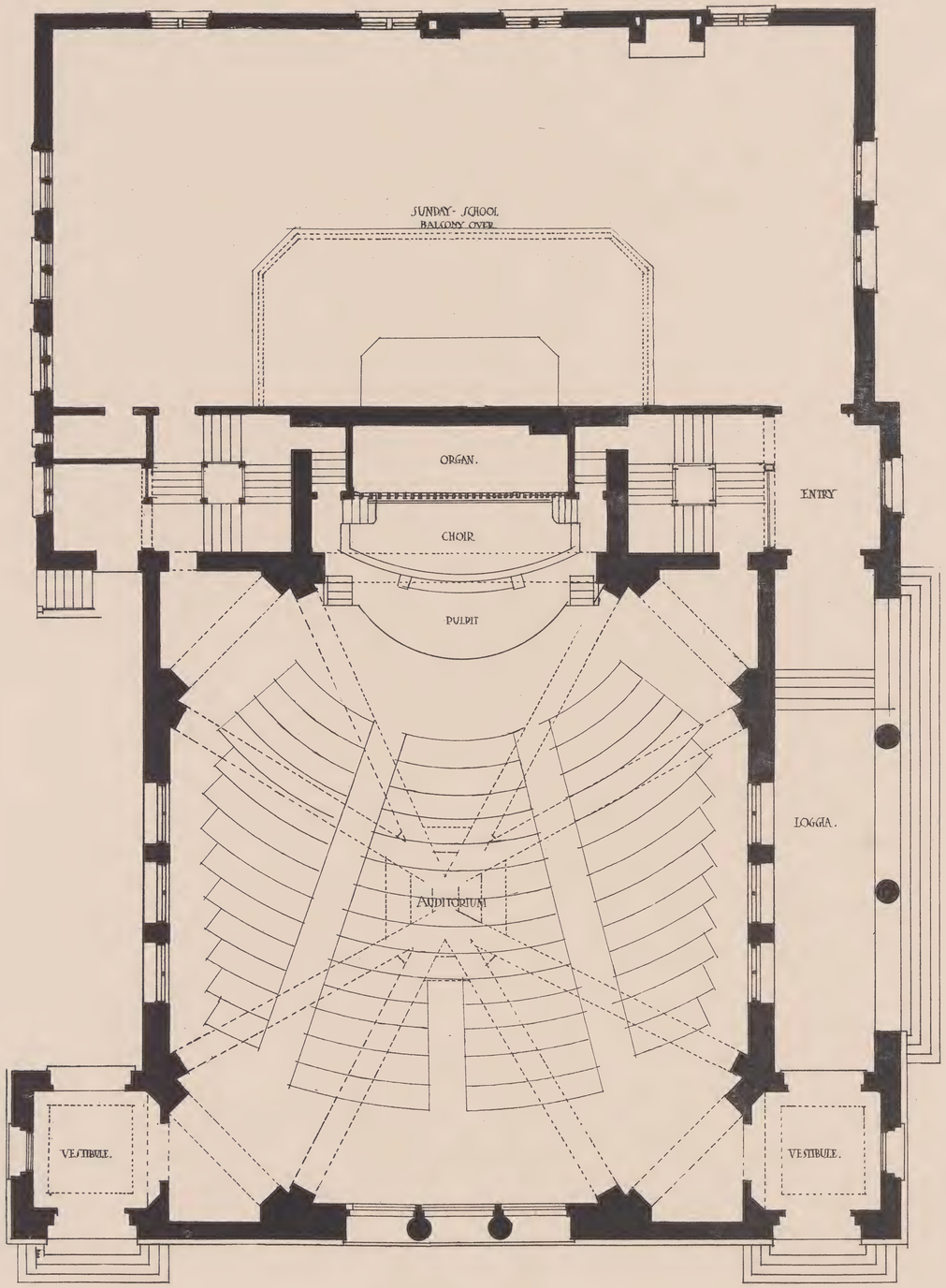
THE CLARENDON APARTMENT BUILDING FOR MR. ISHAM. CHICAGO.

S. N. CROWEN, ARCHITECT.



TALMUD TORAH SCHOOL, CHICAGO.

TURNOCK & OHRENSTEIN, ARCHITECTS.



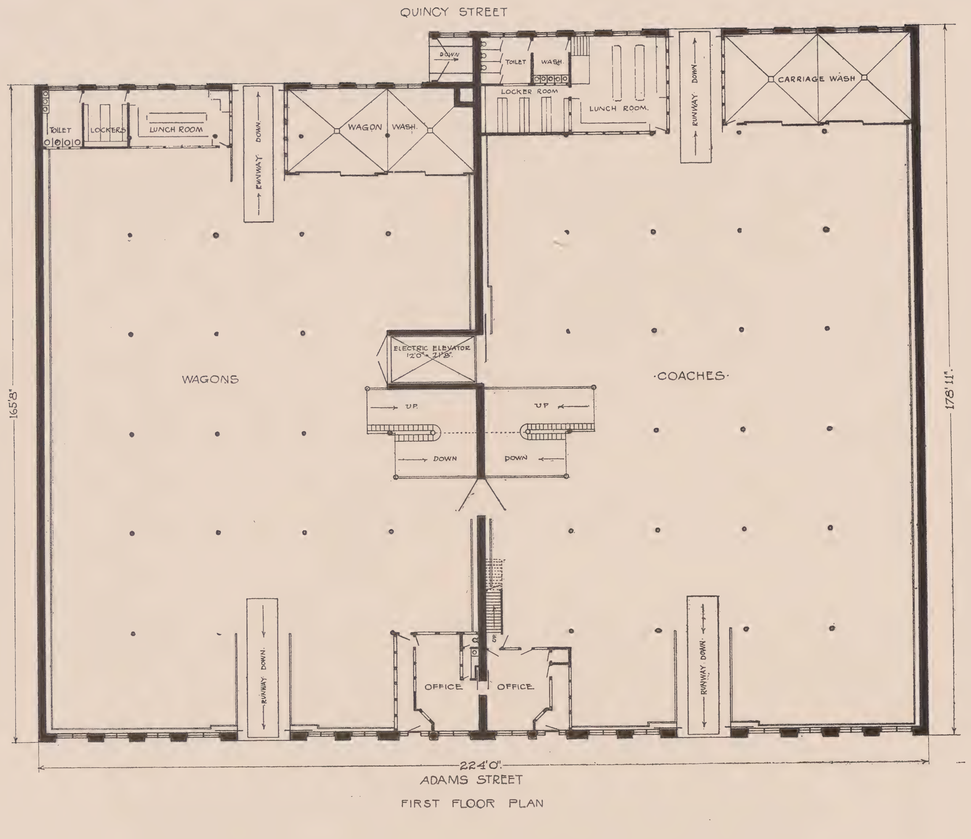
FLOOR PLAN, EDGEWATER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHICAGO

GEORGE W. MAHER, ARCHITECT.

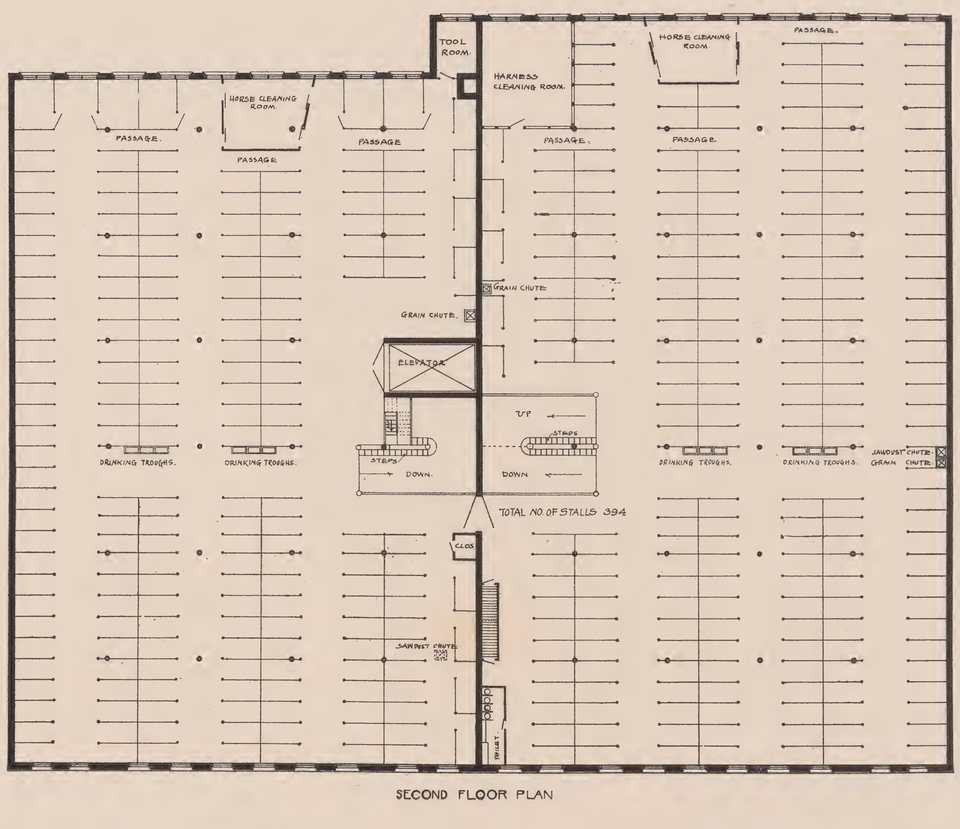
VOL. XLV. THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD. NO. 1.

ENTRANCE DETAIL, STORE BUILDING FOR C. H. ROWE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA.

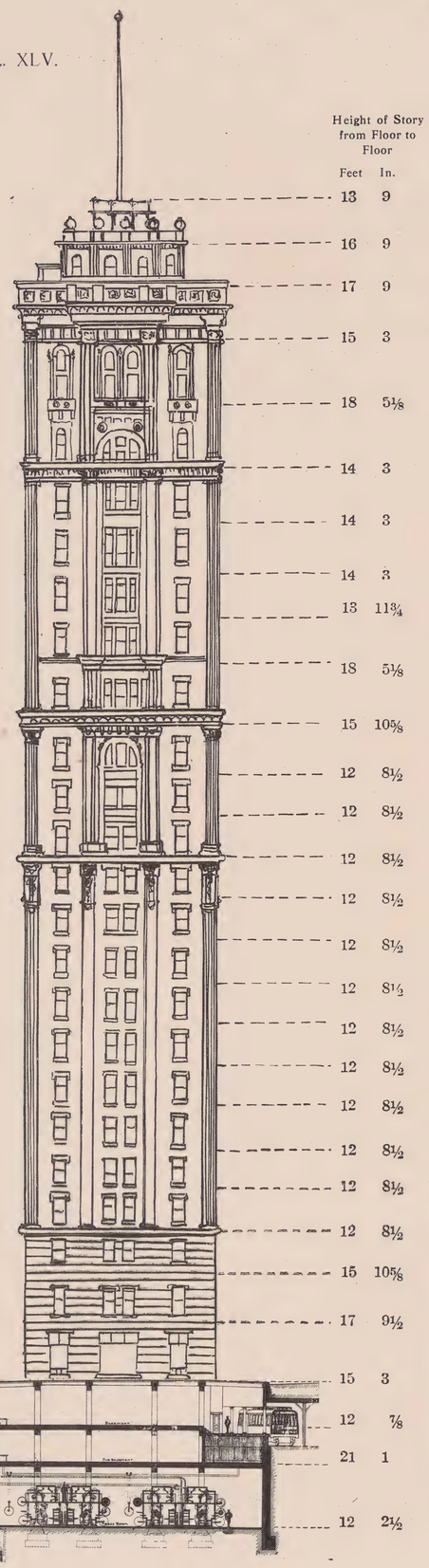
ALDEN & HARLOW, ARCHITECTS.



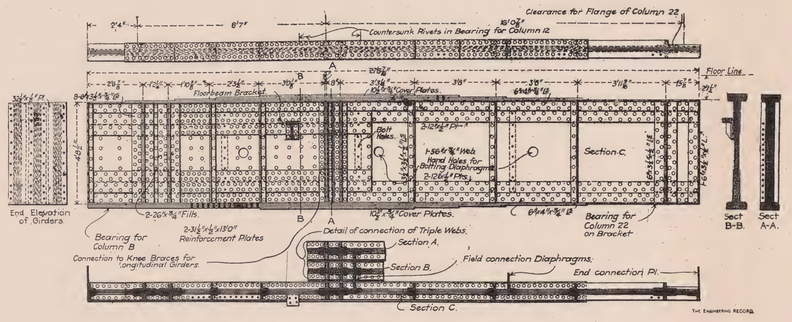
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



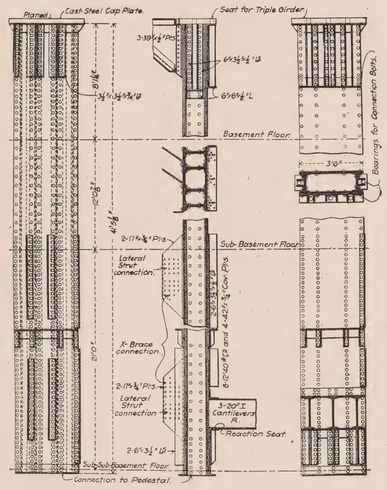
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



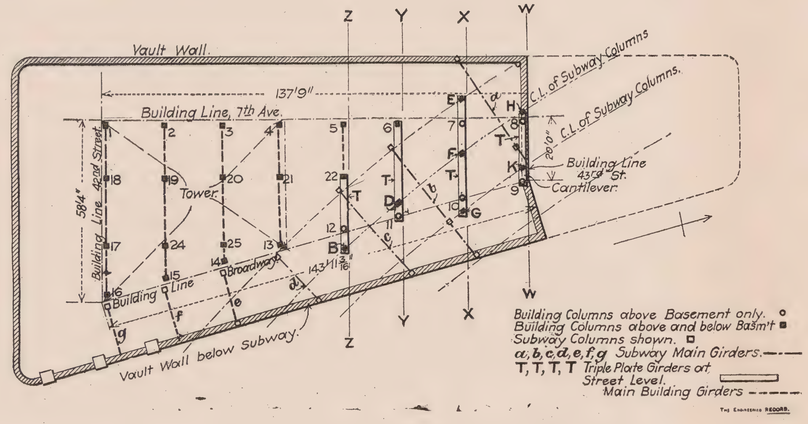
Height of Story from Floor to Floor	
Feet	In.
13	9
16	9
17	9
15	3
18	5⅛
14	3
14	3
14	3
13	11¾
18	5⅛
15	10⅝
12	8½
12	8½
12	8½
12	8½
12	8½
12	8½
12	8½
12	8½
12	8½
12	8½
15	10⅝
17	9½
15	3
12	⅞
21	1
12	2½



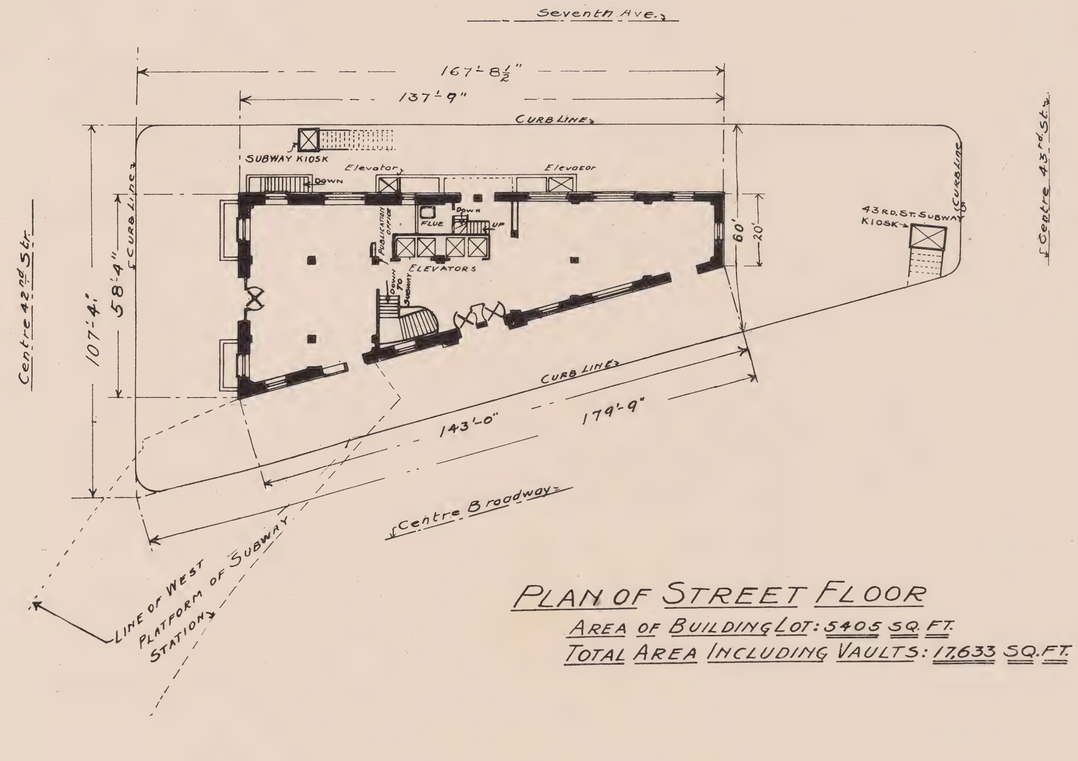
THIRTY-TON GIRDER OVER THE SUBWAY STRUCTURE



A 19-TON COLUMN



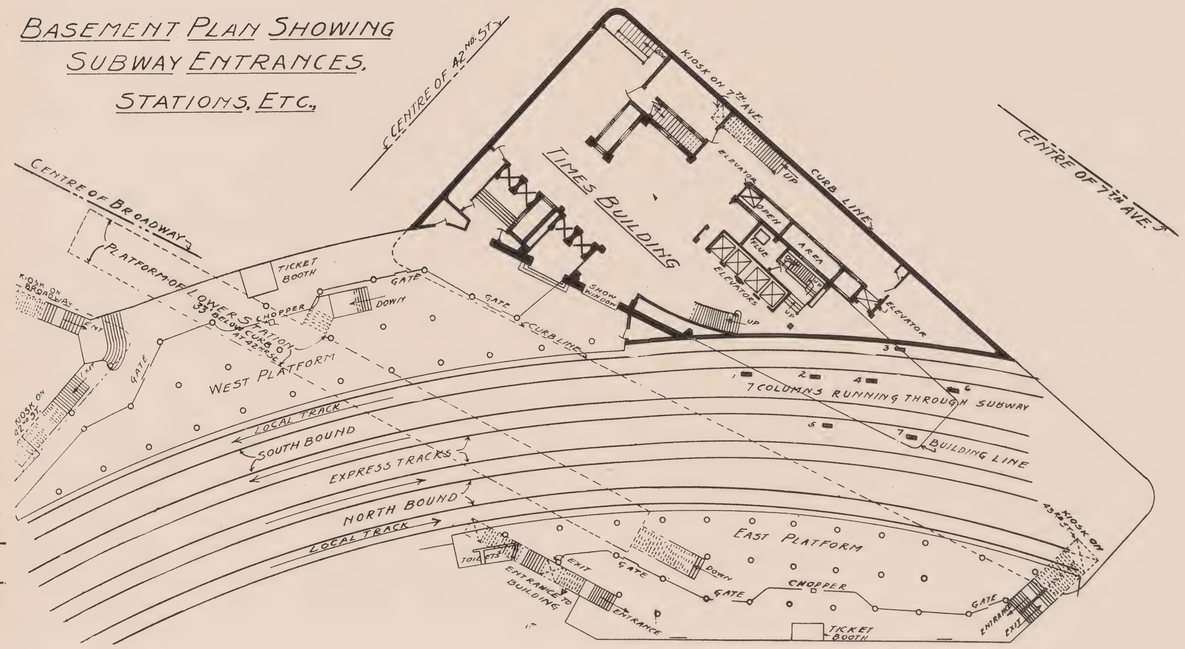
PLAN OF SUB-STRUCTURE COLUMNS AND GIRDERS



PLAN OF STREET FLOOR

AREA OF BUILDING LOT: 5405 SQ. FT.
TOTAL AREA INCLUDING VAULTS: 17,633 SQ. FT.

BASEMENT PLAN SHOWING SUBWAY ENTRANCES, STATIONS, ETC.,



THE TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

EIDLITZ & MCKENZIE, ARCHITECTS.

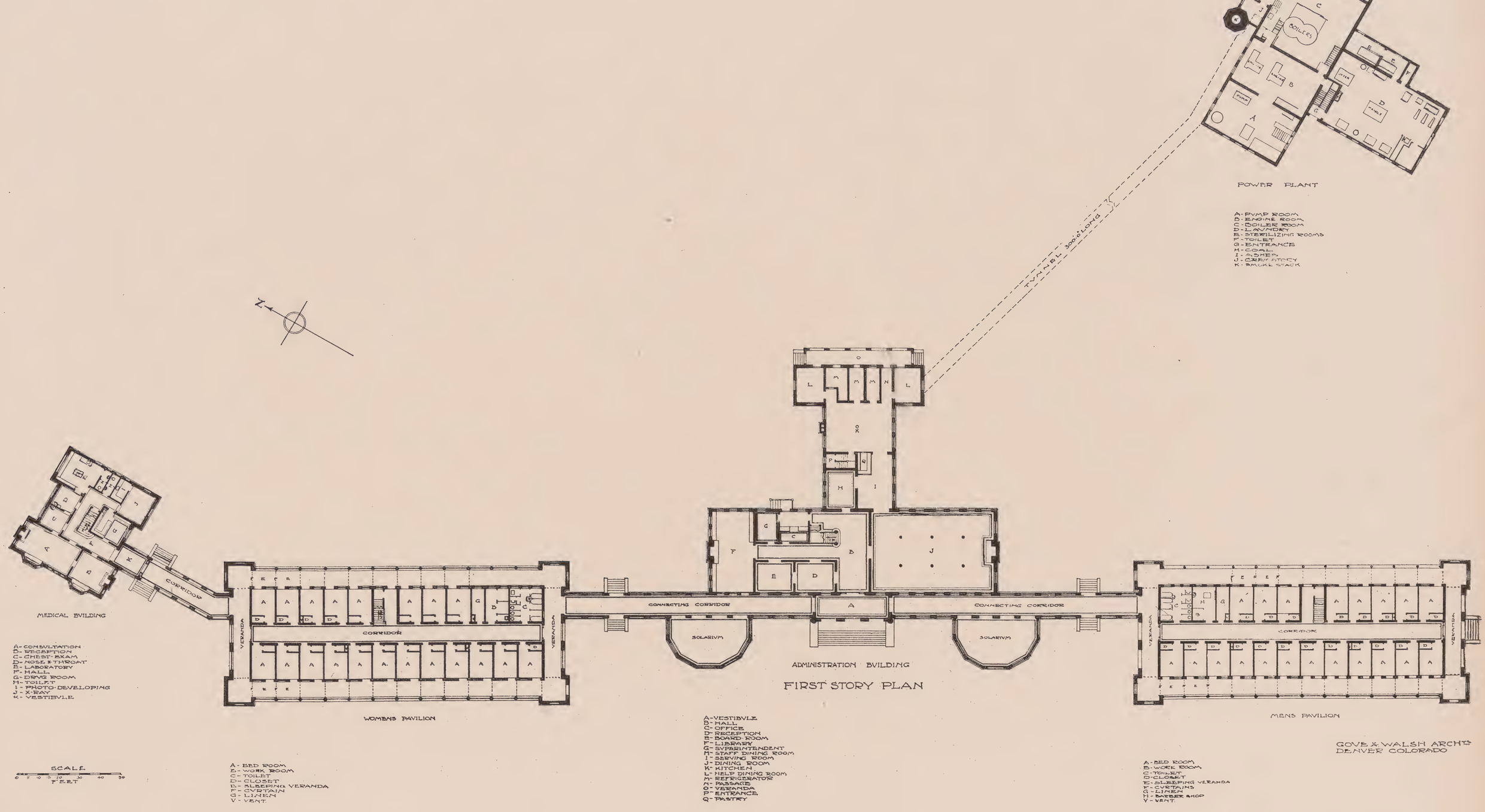
THE HALL.

REAR VIEW,

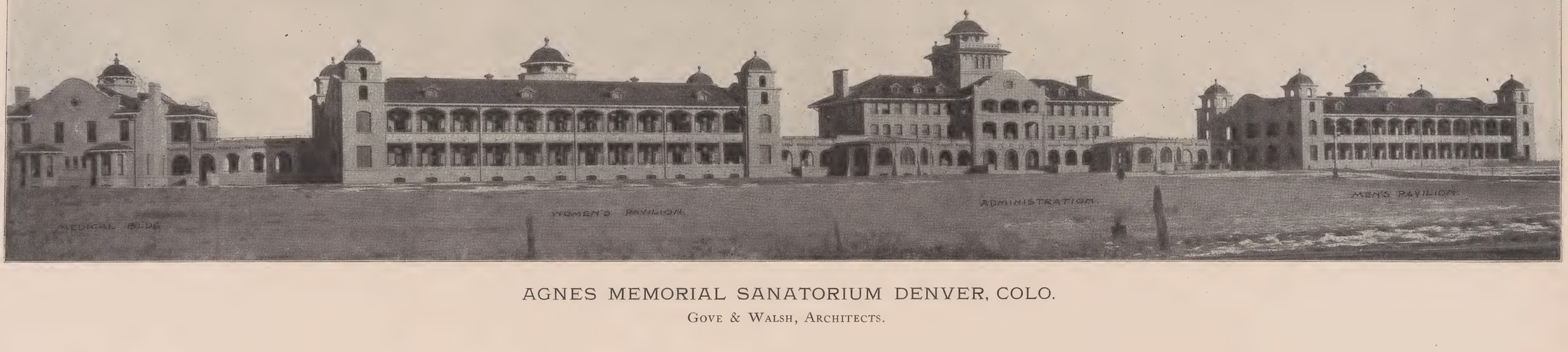
RESIDENCE, RACINE, WIS.

FREDERICK W. PERKINS, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.

AGNES MEMORIAL SANATORIVM
DENVER COLORADO



FIRST STORY PLAN



AGNES MEMORIAL SANATORIUM DENVER, COLO.

GOVE & WALSH, ARCHITECTS.

BROADWAY ENTRANCE OF TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

EIDLITZ & MCKENZIE, ARCHITECTS.

THE TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

EIDLITZ & MCKENZIE, ARCHITECTS.

Chicago Architectural Photo Co., Photo.

BUILDING FOR JOHN H. WHITTEMORE CHICAGO.

DEAN AND DEAN, ARCHITECTS.

EDGEWATER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHICAGO.

GEORGE W. MAHER, ARCHITECT.

MOUNT ST. VINCENT'S ORPHANAGE DENVER COLO.

GOVE & WALSH, ARCHITECTS.

RESIDENCE, RACINE, WIS.

FREDERICK W. PERKINS, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.

PARLOR

RESIDENCE, RACINE, WIS.

FREDERICK W. PERKINS, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.

RESIDENCE FOR R. W. SEARS, OAK PARK, ILL.

GEORGE W. MAHER, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

VOL. XLV. FEBRUARY, 1905 No. 1

A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING

IN THE WEST

PUBLISHED BY PORTER, TAYLOR & CO.

PONTIAC BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Entered at Chicago, Ill., Postoffice as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION $10.00 a year in advance. Single copies $1.00.

All communications intended for the Inland Architect should be addressed to Porter, Taylor & Co., 505 Pontiac Bldg., who have purchased the publication. As publishers of two other successful trade papers, they are in a position not only to maintain the present high standard of the Inland Architect, but will increase its scope and add many valuable features during the coming year.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

OFFICERS FOR 1905:

PRESIDENT	*W. S. EAMES, St. Louis, Mo.
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT	ALFRED STONE, Providence, R. I.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT	CASS GILBERT, New York.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER	*GLENN BROWN, Washington, D. C.
AUDITOR FOR TWO YEARS	ROBERT STEAD, Washington, D. C.
AUDITOR FOR ONE YEAR	JAMES G. HILL, Washington, D. C.

*Executive Committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1905.

For Three Years.—W. A. Boring, New York; J. M. Donaldson, Detroit; Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia.

For Two Years.—Charles F. McKim, New York; Geo. B. Post, New York; R. D. Andrews, Boston, Mass.

For One Year.— Robert S. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; W. B. Mundie, Chicago; Isaac E. Ditmars, New York.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA

(ORGANIZED 1899.)

The Architectural League of New York.	The Detroit Architectural Club.
	The St. Louis Architectural Club.
The T Square Club, Philadelphia.	The Washington Architectural Club.
The Cleveland Architectural Club.	The Architects' Club, U. of Ill.
The Toronto Architectural Club.	The Toledo Architectural Club.
The Pittsburg Architectural Club.	The National Sculpture Society.
The Cincinnati Chapter A. I. A.	The National Society of Mural Painters.
The Brooklyn Chapter A. I. A.	
The Chicago Architectural Club.	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1620 Chemical Building, St. Louis.

William B. Ittner, President.	Geo. F. A. Brueggeman, Recording Secretary.
Newton A. Wells, Vice-President.	
Ernest C. Klipstein, Treasurer.	Oscar Enders.
Ernest John Russell, Corresponding Secretary.	Ernest Helfensteller, Jr.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Publicity and Promotion.—N. Max Dunning, Chairman, Chicago; Herman Kregalius, Cleveland; Claude Fayette Bragdon, Rochester.

Code of Ethics and Competition.—Julius F. Harder, Chairman, New York; S. C. Gladwin, Cleveland; Edward G. Garden, St. Louis.

Committee on Exhibition Circuit and Foreign Exhibit.—Newton A. Wells, Chairman, Urbana, Ill.; J. T. Vawter, Urbana, Ill.; Birch Burdette Long, New York city.

Committee on Currrent Work.—William C. Hays, Chairman; Philadelphia; Birch Burdette Long, New York city; Hugh M. G. Garden, Chicago.

Committee on Education.—Percy Ash, Chairman, Washington; Frederick M. Mann, St. Louis; John T. Comes, Pittsburg.

NEXT CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG, APRIL 17 AND 18 1905.

Necessity for Fireproofing Schools and Residences

While the building laws of most cities in the United States have, through the activity of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, vastly improved in the stringency of requirements for the fireproofing of buildings there is a strange similarity in the rules that compel the fireproofing of a ten-story office building or warehouse that is used for business or filled with goods and a laxity in regard to the regulations governing the erection of three and four-story apartment houses or residences in which people live and can be attacked by fire when they are most helpless. Schoolhouses come within the same category, for the children are always helpless or would be were it not for the excellent system of "fire drill" which the teachers have generally adopted to offset the known combustible nature of the average school building. In Chicago the school board has requested the passage of an ordinance requiring the fireproofing of some school buildings, but they place the limit on the number of pupils occupying them. This is placed at six hundred. The buildings designed for a less number according to this ordinance are to be "slow-burning." It is difficult to see the logic in this, as it makes it dangerous for a pupil to attend a school where he has less than six hundred companions, for if he has not more he and his parents can contemplate his chances of "slow burning" every time there is an alarm of fire. It is time that the fireproofing of all structures where loss of life by fire is possible be made part of every building ordinance and particularly in the line of residences and school buildings, for there the greatest danger lies. In other words, lives should be of more account than the property risk placed by an insurance company. Even if this were not the consideration the growing cheapness of steel and hollow tile, and the increasing cost of lumber should make, with the reduced insurance rate, the fireproof residence or schoolhouse a paying investment.

Inadequacy of Chicago's Efforts Toward Improvement

It is interesting to note that the building of a city hall commensurate with the needs of the city is being again discussed in Chicago. That the block which now contains the county as well as the city offices is not too large for either one gives rise to many suggestions. The most natural place for a new city hall is on the lake front. A correspondent suggested this to the *Chicago Tribune,* and the editor of that great daily demurred because "the Michigan Boulevard of the future must not be marred by a Chicago city hall." Does not that journal see that the boulevard of the future will be a quarter of a mile east of the street he names, and that the contemplated broad boulevard constructed by the widening of that thoroughfare and the bridging of the river will become necessary for commercial purposes and be abandoned in consequence as a boulevard even before a new city hall can be built and occupied, and that when Chicago gets through talking of half-mile subways and a bridge or two over the river and other temporary relief measures, that some man great enough to realize the problem and the opportunity will appear, and a modern city will be built from the now inadequate and costly beginnings which constitute its greatness. These projects under discussion at present are trivial. What Chicago needs is a complete building built from one plan. These contemplate a structure, built one room at a time. Chicago is too great to make such a mistake, when she has the opportunity to develop into the most beautiful commercial city in the country.

THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND HIS WORK.*

By Howard Evarts Weed, Landscape Architect.

LANDSCAPE gardening is a comparatively new profession which may be said to have had its birth in America with the formation of Central Park in New York City. In the growth of the metropolis a large tract of land situated in what was then the upper portion of the city was given for the formation of a public park largely owing to the fact that the land was so rocky that building operations were considered too costly. No one unfamiliar with the detailed history of this now world famous park can realize the enormity of the task so successfully carried out by the late Frederick Law Olmstead. This park is the pleasure resort of thousands annually and with many of these persons it is the only touch of nature which they ever see. The Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia marked a step forward in the development of landscaping and it was here for the first time that the public saw what results could be obtained when flowers, shrubs and trees are blended in harmony.

In the years following the Centennial considerable interest was taken in gardening in the Eastern States, more especially in the vicinity of Boston where a series of public parks was established. But it remained for the World's Fair of 1893 to awaken the people of the West to the fact that there existed such a thing as outdoor art. What visitor does not remember with pleasure the delights of the gracefully curved walks and drives of the White City, the touch of wildness of the wooded island, or the blending of the formal exposition buildings with their surroundings. These features of the Exposition remain in memory long after the exhibits have been forgotten.

We thus see that it is only in the past few years that much general interest has been taken in landscape gardening. Now, however, the public are taking more interest in things of beauty and works of art. Examples of good landscape art have called attention to the artistic effects which may be produced by the flowering shrubs. But the present interest has only begun. As the country becomes older greater wealth enables the establishment of country estates developed by special artists who devote their lives to the study of flowers, shrubs and trees and how they can best be placed in their relations to each other and their surroundings to make an harmonious and effective landscape.

The beauty and attractiveness of a home lies not alone in the house, for however beautiful or costly this feature may be, it cannot be considered alone but as a part of its surroundings. A framework of flowers, shrubs and trees is needed in order to blend the whole in harmony. It will pay anyone contemplating the planting of even a few trees and shrubs to employ a landscape architect for this work. He will then be reasonably sure of a good job well done and as the landscape architect obtains wholesale rates on the purchase of nursery stock, this saving alone will generally more than pay for his services. At the present time no one thinks of building a house without engaging an architect to draw a plan of the building and supervise its construction. Yet it is only in recent years that this has been done. But in the future the importance of a planting plan of the surrounding grounds will be recognized just as surely as the importance of a building plan is recognized today.

At first thought it may seem an easy matter to plant out the grounds surrounding a building to trees and shrubs. And so it is. A child can place the roots of a flower or shrub in the ground and have it grow. In the same manner it is an easy matter to hang works of art upon the walls of an exhibit room. The paintings being at hand with the proper number of hooks in the wall, all that is needed is a step ladder and a helper to hand up the works of art and the job is soon over. I have never seen an art exhibit arranged in this way, so do not know how it would look. But I notice that at every art exhibit a committee of connoisseurs is appointed to properly arrange the exhibit. It seems that some paintings show up best with a certain amount of light, others with the light coming from a certain direction, and so on. Upon this account the hanging committee will spend days and even weeks in considering the proper placing upon the wall of a few paintings.

If all this trouble is important in the placing of a few landscape *pictures* in order to please the eye for the passing moment, how much more important is the placing of the individual specimens of nature in the making of landscape. Here we deal with the real things, the creation and representation of God, and not simply with a few colors put upon a canvas by man in imitation of nature. We are also making an arrangement, not for the passing moment, but practically for all time. Some flowers and shrubs do their best in shady and others in sunny places; some will not grow at all in a sandy soil; while others will succeed only with wet feet. A knowledge and appreciation of all these facts is necessary for the successful arrangement of the details of outdoor art. As the public comes to know these facts, there is an increasing demand for the services of the landscape architect.

The work of the landscape architect is very complex. To make it a success one must first love outdoor work. He must have an eye for the artistic in nature, for landscape gardening consists in the making of new scenery along natural and artistic lines. Nature is the great example from which we copy. He should have a scientific education wherein general agriculture, horticulture, entomology and soil physics are the leading subjects. In his college course he should also receive particular instruction in surveying, mechanical and free-hand drawing. After completing a college course of this character, the future landscape architect should spend one or two years at some large nursery where ornamentals are made a specialty in order that he may become familiar with the leading flowers and shrubs used in the landscape work. He should then spend a full year as an undergardener upon a country estate or at a botanic garden. Here he will receive practical training in the care and management of such places, in pruning, spraying, the management of greenhouses, the care of potted plants, and the thousand and one other lessons in this line which only experience can teach. Then after two years' association with a good landscape architect, where experience may be had in the making of the planting plans and the planting out from his own plans, the young landscape architect may fairly hope to make a success of his chosen profession.

One engaged in this work, however, must not lag. Each new job is a new problem unlike any he has ever had before. There can be no duplication. The planting arrangement which will make one place beautiful will produce anything but a pleasing effect upon another. The circumstances of soil, climatic conditions and surroundings all require study in order to obtain best results. New varieties of plants are being constantly introduced and one must know these thoroughly in order to make use of any which prove hardy and acceptable.

There is a general lack of knowledge as to what constitutes the work of a landscape architect. In order to more fully illustrate just what this work is let us take an actual case now in hand and trace the various steps in the development of a country estate.

Some days ago I received a call from a gentleman who stated that he had heard of me through a friend. He stated that he had eighty acres of land twenty miles west of Chicago which he desires to make into a farm with a ten-acre apple orchard and upon which he expected to live himself for nine months of the year. He inquired as to my methods of business and terms, past work and experience, and engaged me to make the plans and develop his estate. With his client, I visited the place and selected the proper location for the house, the farm cottage, barn, garden, and orchard. Upon one side and near the front of the farm occurs a low marshy place and here I advised the formation of an artificial lake. From a topographical survey I have now prepared a planting plan of the whole place showing the location of the building, walks and drives, orchard, kitchen, garden, lake, trees and shrubbery. The apple orchard, trees, evergreens and most of the shrubs will be planted out in the next few weeks. During the coming summer the walks and drives will be laid out, the artificial lake formed, and the house and other buildings erected. Next fall the planting around the buildings and the lake will be put out, so that when the house is occupied a year hence, the trees and shrubs will have been planted long enough to give the whole a reasonably home-like appearance.

---

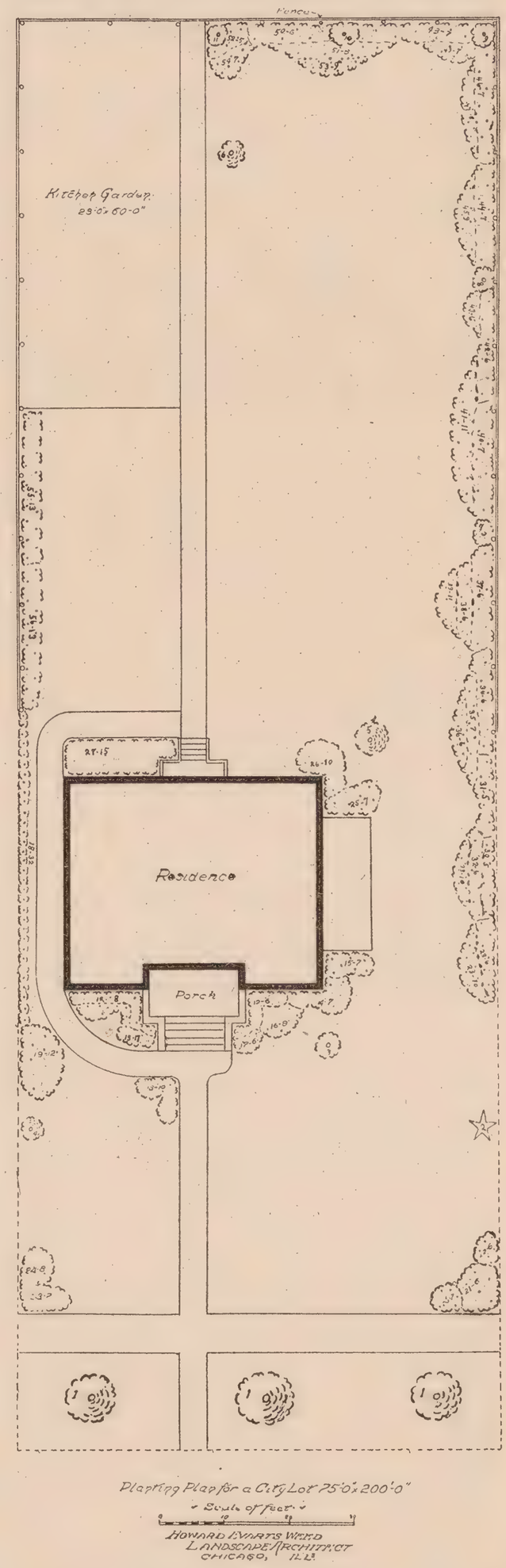
* Paper read before the Chicago Architectural Club, October, 1904, and revised by the author for publication in the *Inland Architect*

Landscape architects differ so widely in the charge made for their services that only a general statement on this subject can be made. Some work on a percentage and others on a per diam basis. The charge, however, will vary according to the amount of study necessary in the development of each place. The charge for the planting plan is usually a stated sum, depending upon the amount of field work necessary in the location of the existing trees and shrubbery. The charge for the plan, however, is often at a given amount per acre.

Occasionally the work of the landscape architect may end with the making of the planting plan, but in most cases he also supervises the planting out of the nursery stock and this work

PLANTING LIST AND KEY FOR A CITY LOT, 75 FT. BY 200 FT.

Serial No.		No. of Plants.
1.	American Elm	3
2.	Colorado Blue Spruce	1
3.	Cut-leaved Weeping Birch	1
4.	American Judas Tree	1
5.	Mountain Ash	1
6.	Schwedler's Norway Maple	1
7.	Double Flowering Cherry	1
8.	American White Thorn	1
9.	Tree of Heaven	1
10.	Acanthopanax ricinifolium	1
11.	Hercules Club	1
12.	Spiraea Van Houteii	14
13.	Anthony Waterer	17
14.	Lonicera Marrowii	7
15.	Colutea arboreseens	7
16.	Spiraea sorbifolia	8
17.	Lonicera Albertii	6
18.	Berberis Thunbergii	32
19.	Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora	12
20.	Japan Quince	7
21.	Cornus elegantissima variegata	6
22.	Diervilla gracilis	6
23.	Forsythia suspinsa	7
24.	Spiraea arguta	8
25.	Clethra alnifolia	7
26.	Rosa rugosa	10
27.	Roses in variety	15
28.	Viburnum plicatum	6
29.	Tamarix Africana	10
30.	Vivurnum dentatum	5
31.	Viburnum lentago	5
32.	Symphoricar p u s racemosus	6
33.	Paeonies	10
34.	Syringa Chas. X.	6
35.	Symphoricar p u s vulgaris	6
36.	Delphinium formosum	6
37.	Syringa Persica	6
38.	Potentilla fruticosa	6
39.	Phlox	11
40.	Philadelphus grandiflorus	7
41.	Gaillardia aristata	11
42.	Philadelphus coronarius	6
43.	Hemerocallis flava	5
44.	Cornus Siberica	7
45.	German Iris	9
46.	Cornus alternifolia	7
47.	Siberian Iris	8
48.	Rhus copallina	7
49.	Ribes aureum	7
50.	Euonymus atropurpureus	6
51.	Diervilla Eva Rathka	8
52.	Diervilla rosea	5
53.	Scabiosa Caucasica	9
54.	Tritoma pfitzeri	7
55.	Rudbeckia Golden Glow	13
56.	Hollyhocks	13



Planting Plan for a City Lot 25'-0" x 200'-0"
Scale of feet
HOWARD EVARTS WEED
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
CHICAGO, ILL.

is generally undertaken on a per diam basis. Each landscape architect has a number of competent foremen who do the planting out. As the season for this work lasts only for six weeks in the fall and eight weeks in the spring, it cannot be expected that the landscape architect will personally supervise the planting out. As he will have many jobs on hand at different places, he will do well if he gets around to see every job two or three times a week during the planting out of the nursery stock.

It is unfortunate that there are at the present time so many men engaged in the work of planting trees and shrubs who are entirely without training and whose knowledge of nursery stock is limited to the names of a few flowers. These gardeners can necessarily see no professional side to their work. Lacking any artistic training or appreciation of the beautiful, they look upon their work simply as a business proposition. Too often this may be said of nurserymen who attempt to do landscape work. The time is coming when a discriminating public will be very careful into whose hands they place the making of their surrounding landscape. The average estate owner knows practically nothing about trees and shrubs and has no means of knowing whether his landscape architect is giving him his money's worth or holding him up. The landscape architect should thus be selected with considerable care and one should be confident not only of his ability but of his business integrity. Personally, I always talk over the full situation with my clients and where they are not limited as to means I like for them to say "develop my place as you think best," or where they feel that they can afford to spend only a certain amount I like for them to tell me to "do what you can for this sum." I then feel that it is up to me to do my best, well knowing that a pleased client is my best advertisement. One job well done, involving only a reasonable expenditure, has often led to a dozen others.

A planting plan consists of a map drawn to a scale showing the location thereon of just what trees, shrubs and flowers are to be planted. The plan may have thereon the names of the trees and groups of shrubbery, or it may contain numbers which refer to a planting list giving a key to these numbers. In this way we are able to tell somewhat as to how a place will look when planted out. We also have a list of the nursery stock to be used in the planting and we can thus know what the whole will cost. We thus see why even a small place should be planted from a planting plan. We then know before the work is begun what is to be done and its cost.

The nursery stock is ordered by the landscape architect, generally from various nurseries, depending upon where the best stock of the different varieties can be obtained for the money. The landscape architect should make it his business to keep in touch with the stock of all the nurseries, paying each an annual visit. In this way he is able to save his clients considerable in the purchase of the nursery stock and especially to guard against the shipment of small or poorly grown stock.

There are many objects to be considered in landscape work. Except in what is known as formal gardening we aim to imitate nature as far as possible, the object being to produce a pleasing natural scene of grace and beauty restful to the eye. This is best done by planting the flowers and shrubs in masses by having many plants of the same variety together. We aim to produce a mass effect of foliage or flower and an individual plant will not give this effect. It is generally best to have an open center lawn with plantings of flowers and shrubs along the border lines with a skyline of trees. This will give the effect of increasing the area of a place even on a city lot. The shrubbery groups should be so arranged that all of a place does not appear from any one point of view, thus giving the appearance of "more beyond." Except in extreme formal gardening a building should have a few shrubs planted close against its foundations in order to make it appear as a part of its surroundings. On residence grounds especially it is important that a few shrubs be planted just next to the front porch. The varieties to be used will depend upon the height of the porch.

It should be understood that attractive landscape cannot be made in a day. It must be a thing of growth. It takes time for the flowers, shrubs and trees to become full grown and attain their full perfection. It is thus important that the landscape architect should supervise the after care of a place. He will then notice spots which need a rounding out of the masses of shrubbery or places wherein the planting of a few additional flowers will bring a color scheme into perfect harmony. He can then also see that the trees and shrubs are properly pruned to remove dead wood or to keep the flowering shrubs in a young and vigorous growth that they may produce a maximum of flowers. Insects and plant diseases at times play havoc with some plants and if the landscape architect has a place under supervision, he can give the gardener instructions as to how to prevent these enemies.

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES.

By Frederick Baumann, Architect.

The June Report of the Director of the Experimental Station at Boston contains a number of very pertinent suggestions in regard to theatre construction, which I heartily indorse. The statutes need not be incumbered with a number of prescriptions, often so lengthy and complex that they are apt to become a very hinderment in obtaining the desired object. They should not be, I trust, under the sole control of a Common Council, whose members are wont to keep themselves so far above their own laws, that they are in a habit to in manner "outlaw" their favored constituents.

Owing to the general fear brought on by the Baltimore fire, building laws in all cities have been subject to earnest considerations. Even the Board of Underwriters has, I am informed, not failed to be active in this regard. I have a copy of the new Cleveland ordinance, said to be the most proper and complete one in existence. Though probably this is a fact, I nevertheless beg to say that it appears to be too much in the sense of an ordinary building specification; besides its language is not always in legal form, and many of its commands are of a very questionable nature. Air spaces about iron parts, instead of being prohibited, are expressly ordered. So are inverted arches, in spite of their generally accepted condemnation in my "Foundations," published in 1873. On hard ground, they are superfluous; on soft ground, pernicious for exterior piers, which they cause to settle out of plumb. Landings are demanded for theater stairs in the face of the evident fact that these are stumbling blocks for crowds who may be compelled to be anxious for a speedy escape. As though stairs were here required mainly to facilitate easy ingress. Broad stairs are left undivided, leaving free chance to over-anxious escapers to create havoc, while the plainest sense dictates that they should be sub-divided by firm handrails, which every descendent can grasp in order to be able to check those following. Single flights should accordingly in no case be beyond two feet wide. Sound thought in regard to all this matter seems to have been rather wanting.

Concerning Fire Proof Buildings, The Cleveland law cannot fail to become so complicated, that at once it seems doubtful whether it ever will or even can be administered with fair success. The recommendations made in this report in regard to Theater Ordinances are here also, I expect, altogether fit for deserving a preference. At the least it would appear to be practicable to exempt from the law all buildings of a certain higher grade, the erection of which to become the duty of an Architect, under the proviso that mainly he and his Engineer, secondarily his Employer be held responsible for the outcome under laws enacted to that effect. In the main this would undoubtedly yield better results than would the complicated provisions of a code, made up by proper, respectively erring experts, and administered under the politics of a common council. In Germany, the code is limited to generalities, and positive orders are accordingly given in each case by a large Board of honest Commissioners. And such Board would be far too slow in our country, and, therefore, inappropriate for the purpose, even under the assumption of being beyond politics. We are bound to be satisfied with an individual Commissioner, and all that citizens can do for the benefit of the building community, aside from exerting their influence on the appointment of a good man, is to watch him. In this regard they may have legislative aid, to which I am not at present prepared to explicitly refer.

In spite of the self-evident fact that iron construction should be based on the well-established strength of the respective materials, there are several constructions in vogue with the object of deluding innocent builders. They are based on experiments carefully made to this effect, and patented. Thus it is shown that a large floor surface between main beams can be upheld by a moiety of limber metallic material enveloped in concrete. It is, however, of account only in times of "peace," while in time of "war" it fails, even were the amount of iron expended ever so ample. A fire has the effect of heating the ceiling. Since concrete is a partway conductor of heat and since the respective irons are nearest the surface of a ceiling, they become seriously expanded and weakened. In consequence the panel bends downward, and may utterly yield to the weight of its load. In either case it becomes necessary to reconstruct it. Fair reasoning alone shows the inefficiency of such construction, and a practical demonstration of this fact was given by the great fire in Pittsburg, which came to pass some six years ago. It furnished the most palpable evidence as to the certainty that it is useless for anybody to try making something out of nothing. The folly is aggravated in another such system, in which even columns and girders are built up out of insufficient strings of metal enveloped in concrete. This system represents the "ne plus ultra" of venturesome construction and can have success only through a most extraordinary care in regard to quality of materials as well as work. Where this is in any measure wanting, there is collapse. An example of the kind is cited in the "Fireproof Magazine" of October. A whole building of the kind was utterly discomfitted by the collapse of panels in its upper floor. It is time that the cheapness craze for these kinds of constructions be stopped. Building laws ought never to give them recognition. Insurance companies should leave them outside of their domain. Success is never assured where the plainest laws of nature are kept out of sight, nay opposed to.

Sufficient beams of established form and proper strength covered with hollow burnt clay ought ever to be the mainstay of floors in buildings, and I doubt whether it is prudent to space them beyond six feet apart. The limitation is mainly governed by the necessity of providing a filling which will endure the test of a fire. Arches spanned from beam to beam should be preferred to any other filling, especially so when made with fire clay.

THE RELATION OF THE ENGINEER TO THE ARCHITECT.*

BY CORYDON T. PURDY, C. E.

The dividing of the work in the architect's office and the likelihood of delay growing out of doing so seems tangible enough to those who have believed it, and who have had little or no experience to disprove the notion. I remember one case in which the owner arranged for an outside engineer to do the work, but the architects were so sure that it was an impossible arrangement that they spent some hundreds of dollars duplicating the work of the engineer before they were convinced that it was unnecessary. As a matter of fact, the very opposite is true. The dividing of the work is more likely to give point and snap to the work remaining to be done in the architect's office, than otherwise. It is hard to make the doubting believe, but more than one member of this Institute has borne testimony to such an experience.

No consulting engineer can preserve his independence in business unless he can find a way of doing his work with little or no trouble to his client and also unless he can do it quickly, making every figure and every line count in the final result. He can not afford to have the work drag in his office, nor to speculate with uncertain data. He wants to get things settled. So does the architect; but the architect can be put off. The engineer, however, objects to doing work until things are settled. So decisions are hastened, and both the architect and the engineer get the benefit. Many times, also, the touch of the two offices with each other is like an infusion of new blood to the slower ones. Sometimes it is to keep ahead of the engineer; just a matter of rivalry, and at other times, it is to keep him informed regarding the general construction. This particular difficulty, therefore, can always be overcome if the work is rightly managed.

The cost of the work, as already stated, has been the hardest difficulty to adjust satisfactorily. It has prevented the employment of the engineer more than anything else. If the cost of his services could always be obtained from the owner without encroachment upon the architect's regular fees, it would undoubtedly do much to simplify the problem. But the general acceptance of such an arrangement in the immediate future can hardly be hoped for. From all reports, it is often difficult to obtain the regular commission, and any charges in excess in such cases are impossible. If any general effort should be made by the architects or by the engineers, or by both professions co-operating, to definitely establish this relation between the two professions, and

---

* Concluded from January issue.

it was predicated upon the willingness of the public to pay the extra commission, the movement would probably come to nothing. The public are educated slowly, and for a good while, at least their willingness to pay the additional commission would be the exception. In the meantime, other influences are gathering headway, and they in turn, would probably prevent the success of such an effort in the more distant future. The conditions are such, it seems to the writer, that such an undertaking should be made, if at all, upon some basis which can be put in operation in a comparatively short time, and which does not require the cooperation of the public. This does not mean that an extra commission from the owner is undesirable. It is desirable, and every effort, both of the architect and the engineer, should be put forth to secure it. It is probably a fact that the amount of work required of the architect in these days, in proportion to his income, is greater than it used to be, and that this additional compensation, if it may be called such, would not make the architect much, if any, better off, than he would have been with the same amount of work a few years ago. It is also true that some owners have already paid this additional compensation, and that some others can be easily induced to pay it; yet, notwithstanding these points to the contrary, it is important that the success of the movement should not be dependent upon the willingness of the public to pay the extra commission.

It seems to the writer that the following points should be made with reference to this question of the engineer's compensation:

1. It should be paid by the architect.
2. It should be adequate.
3. An extra commission on account of this expense should be obtained from the owner, if possible.
4. The compensation should be a commission.
5. If an extra commission can be obtained from the owner, the engineer should get the benefit of it.
6. If the extra compensation cannot be obtained from the owner, the engineer should be content with a smaller commission.
7. The commission should be the same for all kinds of engineering pertaining to building work, structural as well as mechanical, and
8. The commission should cover only the work included in the service.

The engineer's compensation should be paid by the architect, because that is most in keeping with the subordinate relation of the engineer. It puts into the architect's hand without friction and without question the power to retain his management of the business.

The compensation should be adequate, otherwise the whole idea of establishing a permanent and satisfactory relation between the two professions will fall to pieces. The engineer will more and more assert himself, and he will not agree to any fixed relation unless it provides for a full and adequate compensation for his services.

If an additional commission is paid by the owner, the engineer should give something for it, otherwise it will be difficult to persuade the owner that the additional compensation is necessary. It is suggested that the engineer should assume the full responsibility of the architect in reference to his part of the work when he receives the full commission, that is, the full compensation which he should receive when an additional commission is obtained from the owner; and on the contrary, that he should not be held any more responsible than an employee of the architect's office, if this full compensation is not paid. This will be to the advantage of both the architect and the owner. It will tend to prevent the employment of incompetent men as consulting engineers, it will encourage the employment of better employees in the engineer's office, and will promote better work in every way.

The engineer will undoubtedly be more careful with his work if he faces the possibility of losing his commission when it is not properly done. Mathematical computations will be more perfectly checked, plans and specifications will be more thoroughly studied, and the placing of the responsibility on the engineer in a definite way cannot fail to bring about a better service. This is really the same argument that we are now presenting to the owner when we tell him that he can have an engineer's services if he pays for them; for, under present conditions, the architect is bound to furnish the owner something in the way of technical work whether an extra compensation is paid or not.

And this compensation should be a commission though a number of the leading engineers of the country undoubtedly prefer a fixed sum. Many of the architects are also accustomed to paying a fixed sum instead of a commission, but notwithstanding these preferences, it is the writer's opinion that in all ordinary cases it should be a commission. If any arrangement is made to establish a definite and fixed relation between the two professions, it must unquestionably cover the problem of compensation, and that can be stated in the terms of a commission definitely, equitably, and generally, while it cannot be stated in any general terms on the basis of a fixed sum. Moreover, such a plan can be carried out and the adequate compensation of the engineer can be maintained in that way with the least friction. It also enables the architect to compare the amount he pays out with that which he receives, which he can not readily do if the engineer's compensation is fixed in any other way.

In any case, the architect ought not to be obliged to pay out all that he receives. It is right that the engineer should be adequately paid, but it is also right that there should be a fair division. If it is worth while to undertake to establish a fixed relation between the two professions, which can be maintained whether the public fall into line or not, and the architect is to employ the engineer, whether he receives the extra commission or not, the engineer should be expected to serve in any case and to receive a less compensation if necessary.

In order to give point to this suggestion with reference to compensation, the writer would suggest the following rule to cover all ordinary work: Charge the owner 7½ per cent commission for all technical work for which engineers are required. If the 7½ per cent is obtained from the owner, pay the engineer 5 per cent when superintendence is included in his services and 3½ per cent when it is not. If only 5 per cent commission is obtained from the owner, pay the engineer 3½ per cent when superintendence is included in his services and 2½ per cent when it is not. The cost of the engineer's services for extraordinary work under this rule would have to be adjusted in each individual case, and the question of whether work was ordinary or not would have to be determined before the work was begun. The rates named in the rule would not be sufficient to cover all cases. Often the actual cost of designing the structural steel work for a theater, without superintendence, is 5 per cent, or more.

Let us turn now to the other query:

"Has the relation advantages of sufficient importance to warrant changing other methods we have been using in order to secure its adoption?" It seems to the writer that it has. There are perhaps twenty-five or more engineers of large experience in the several departments of building construction, now in independent practice in different parts of the United States, and the most eminent and the most capable men in the world in these departments of work are to be found in this number. The moneyed interests of the country are awakening to a greater conception of the importance of good structural and mechanical designing, and more and more, in the future, they are going to require technical services of a high order. They will eventually force the situation. Unless some arrangement is made for cooperation, most of these engineers will, sooner or later, be employed by the interests that now employ the architects, and the more this is done the more difficult it is going to be to standardize the relation of architect and engineer. In this same connection it should not be forgotten that the schools of our country are turning out well trained young men in the engineering profession, several thousands of them each year, a considerable part of whom are going into building work. This will certainly have its effect in another generation. An evolution is in progress. Shall we drift with the current, or shall we control it? It would seem to be better to fashion events and not let them fashion us. It would seem to be better to yield a little here and a little there of our individual preferences, in order to secure the common good. It would seem to be better, possibly, to sacrifice something at the present time, if thereby a reasonable relation between the two professions may be fixed and maintained.

In this day of the centralization of power and responsibility, the best interests of the owner are unquestionably subserved by

making one man responsible, and only one. I confidently believe that no practice can become uniformly acceptable; no relation between architects and engineers can ever give satisfaction, that is not founded upon this fundamental idea—the centralization of responsibility in one man. If this is true, engineers should not hesitate to accept a position of subordinate service, for it may be reasonably contended that the architect is the one man that should be in this position of supreme control. Not only is precedent in his favor, but the character of his work and the wide range of its requirements, especially fits him for this larger responsibility. In this new dispensation, whatever else he is, he must be a man of affairs in the architectural world, and the engineer cannot take that place of responsibility, however well qualified he may be for doing so, without subordinating his technical work to the larger demands of such management.

On the other hand, the architects should not fail to appreciate the changing conditions. They should not hesitate to meet the engineers half way. They want only reasonable profits for their labor, an undivided responsibility in their own departments, and the credit which is due to them for really worthy achievements. Less than this they will not be content with.

The architect in full control of the planning and execution of every great architectural undertaking, retaining structural and mechanical engineers who have their own independent practice, and sharing with them the emoluments and the honors of their achievements, the engineer laboring independently within his own province, without limitations, except by the financial and architectural conditions of his problems, receiving adequate compensation while he maintains the position of the architect; such is the ideal relationship of architect and engineer; and particularly so if both individuals are broad-minded and reasonable, and over all, there be mutual sympathy.

Let us summarize the points we have made in relation to it:

1. It is open to no insurmountable objections.
2. The details of its operation can be arranged in all cases so as to offer no serious disadvantage.
3. It can be made to afford the engineer a regular and adequate compensation.
4. It conserves the best interests of all concerned, by fixing the responsibility and the managing control for each undertaking in one man.
5. It provides that the architect shall be that one man, and would undoubtedly perpetuate that arrangement.
6. It insures the best results, making it possible for any architect to avail himself of the best technical service the country affords, and
7. It enables the architect to place a definite responsibility for the technical work upon those whom he calls to his assistance.

Only one thing more remains to be said: Certain things must be done, if we would undertake to establish such a relation.

1. It must be deliberately worked for. It will not come drifting.
2. It must be a co-operative effort.
3. It must be a general effort.
4. It must be undertaken in a spirit of compromise and goodwill.

If a committee were appointed by the American Institute of Architects to consider this matter and to confer with the engineers, the latter would undoubtedly find some acceptable way of meeting them.

There is certainly a great deal of dissatisfaction with present conditions, and a number of the leading engineers have already expressed their wish that some action might be taken to put the relation of the architects and engineers upon a better basis. Any such effort will come to naught, however, unless it is undertaken in a spirit of compromise and good-will. There must be, on the part of the engineers, a willingness to take a subordinate part, and to support the architects in maintaining that relation, even though some times it may require an apparent sacrifice; and there must be, upon the part of the architects, a willingness to share both in their compensation and in the credit of their achievements.

Grosvenor Atterbury, Irving K. Pond, Henry F. Biglow, Alfred B. Harlow and C. B. J. Snyder were elected Fellows of the Institute.

THE SELECTION OF AN ARCHITECT FOR GOVERNMENT WORK BY COMPETITION.*

BY JAMES P. JAMIESON, ARCHITECT.

OF THE three ways by which the United States Government may have its architectural work done, when investing public monies in a building. First, through the Supervising Architect's office; second, through the direct selection of an architect because of influence or of previously shown distinction; and third, through the architect's selection in a properly conducted competition, I propose in this paper to make the contention that the last named, is that most highly commending itself from every point of view.

If we are to have competitions at all, if they are to be recognized amongst us as a perfectly legitimate means of determining one's particular fitness to invent and carry out any building's design, surely a government building, above all others, is the one wherein the competition is most proper. The nation's money is to be spent, favoritism must be avoided, abstract art and suitability are the criterion and not any individual's taste, and the requirements of a government building are usually of such a character as to lend themselves to broad solutions and the solutions to satisfactory comparison one with another.

In considering the selection of an architect for government work by competition, it is not to be overlooked that there is bound to be at all times a mass of work for which the best results are to be had in the office of the Supervising Architect. Structures where an elaboration of arrangement to suit peculiar and diversified needs is the case, for example, and it is not the intention to suggest any criticism of the work coming from that office. We all know that at the present time the Supervising Architect and the men under him are, fortunately for the country, amongst the most capable in the profession. It is not incompatible with this statement, however, to say that the work of these men would be still better if achieved in the full glare of publicity and with the striving that comes from trying to obtain more glory than our fellows.

The term "competition" is after all the very keynote of all architectural practice. We are in competition with each other and with ourselves in each new design we attempt, whether we alone are engaged on it, or whether we must do better than half a dozen others to succeed, only in the first case we may live to regret that there was no "jury of award" to turn us down.

From the architect's standpoint it must be admitted that the competition is not without its dangers, although government competitions as at present conducted are less liable to them than any other. The public is apt to assume that the architect must show his wares and like the street hawker flaunt his plan in the face of the wary prospective builder before a commission is given. The art and skill necessary to the invention of a general scheme lose their value in the layman's eyes when he sees from five to ten produced when all but one are for naught. These, and other evils, it seems to me, however, must be met as best they may, as the points of merit far outweigh them. The good effects of government competitions may be considered from three standpoints—as they improve the opportunities of architects, as they advance the cause of architecture, and as they affect the owner, the government itself.

Taking the first, we find in the competition perhaps the only way in which the unknown but capable aspirant for architectural honors has an opportunity to show his powers and the incapable to find his level. Some few of the younger men, destined in time to become leading practitioners, might have a friendly "pull" to bring to them a commission where direct selection ruled, but the weary wait and uphill struggle would be the lot of most. It is fair perhaps that he, who by proven merit has made his name famous enough to be known in the official bureaus, should be given outright a national monument to build. He cannot be given them all without a danger of monotony and there are not men enough of this stamp to go round. It is not unfair to him therefore that he should occasionally be required to match himself with others less eminent and if his design be not approved as best, it is at least a guarantee that the one selected will be a credit to architecture.

---

* Paper read at the 38th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects at Washington, D. C. Revised by the author for THE INLAND ARCHITECT.

This brings us to the declaration that in general the Architectural result is better by competition than otherwise. The man of reputation may not make so happy a solution occasionally as the one less known. And if he does he loses nothing by having others try to surpass him and fail. The government is not so much interested in this perhaps as it is in the resultant architectural betterment. If we run over in our minds some of the competitions of recent date, we will be surprised to realize how many of them have been won by men whose names we should probably not have picked out as winners, before the decision was made.

The government continues to have a great deal of its architectural work done in its own office and must have satisfactory reasons for doing so. Where it is desired to have an architect in private practice take hold, the competition furnishes a means whereby a suitable selection may be made without wire-pulling, favoritism, or giving offense. The public, if it give attention to the matter at all, has no reason to complain, but every reason for congratulation in as much as merit alone decides the question. The government is carrying on the business of erecting buildings in a business way, and so long as it continues to conduct its architectural competitions in a manner to induce the best firms in the country to compete, it cannot fail to see the advantage in having different architectural ideas on one subject to choose from.

It may be contended that every argument used in favor of government competitions can with propriety apply with equal force to the spreading of the competition habit like a virulent contagion to all classes. This is by no means admitted. And unhappy should we be to do aught but strive to limit the field in which this branch of our labors is approved. But take buildings other than national ones, there is an individual or a committee or some more or less localized body of men in charge. They are conversant with the architectural work that has been going on around them, they have more or less pronounced views of the kind of design they would have put up for them. They may look about and inquire and determine which architect is likely to produce such a design for them, they may consult him and keep in touch with him until their desire is gratified. When their building is finished they are unlikely to be required to repeat the experience again and again as is the case with the government, and so there is no parallel between the two cases. In large state and city projects there may be reason for competition on account of their great importance, the diverse views of the officials in charge or the feeling that no one particular architect should be favored by direct selection, but generally speaking, the less public the structure the less call for and the less benefit to be derived from competition.

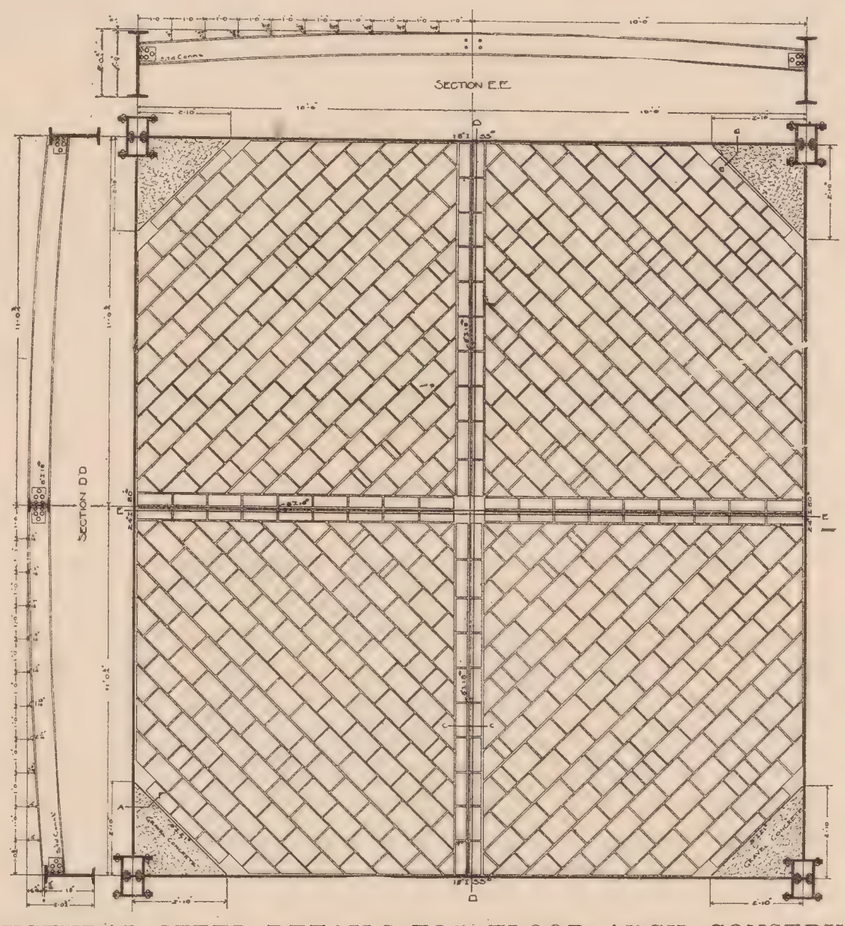
The Tarsney Act and the regulations for its enforcement as amended in February, 1903, set forth in detail the steps followed in competitions for government work. These call for no comment here except in one or two particulars. It is provided that the unsuccessful competitors shall have no remuneration. This of course is not as it should be and at some future day we may hope to have it corrected. The status of the architect and his work is being more and more correctly understood by the layman, and in time the leaven of understanding will make itself felt in our halls of legislation. It will not do to force matters. If five or six men are willing to give their talent and professional skill to the creation of preliminary designs for the same object, in order that the government may have the privilege of choosing one from their number, it is clear that payment of some sort is due them, and the least is that in vogue in other competitions where a sum is paid of sufficient amount to cover actual outlay for draughtsmen and other expenses. If for no other reason than to enable poor but talented men to enter the field this should be done, should such an argument be needed with our lawmakers.

Another point and that a difficult one to give an opinion upon, is the manner in which the men are to be selected for any given competition. The Secretary of the Treasury must have a difficult task occasionally to determine this. It would not do perhaps to have the Institute lend a hand as jealousy of its being a close corporation is to be avoided. With a broad minded and capable architect in the Treasury office competent to make a proper selection there is little need to worry on this score but sometimes a real difficulty may arise in the proper carrying out of the Tarsney Act for lack of such a man in office. One of the most admirable provisions of the Act perhaps is that requiring competitors to be invited. Open competitions would soon defeat their own end. Competent men could not afford to enter them either with proper regard for their profession or their pocket. We can only trust that the professional adviser of the Secretary of the Treasury may continue unbiased and skillful and happy in suggesting fit men for the work.

A NEW SYSTEM OF FIREPROOFING FOR WAREHOUSES.

BUILDERS, architects, engineers and insurance people are greatly interested in a test of a new floor construction, which was made by the National Fire Proofing Company at its Bedford avenue plant, Pittsburgh, Pa., in preparing. The construction is to be employed throughout the floors of the big system of forty warehouses now under course of erection in Pittsburg for the Pittsburg Terminal Warehouse & Transfer Company.

These warehouses are located along the Monongahela River, will have first-class wharf and switching facilities for the transfer of all kinds of merchandise both by rail and water, and will cost about $2,000,000 when completed. They will represent the highest type of fireproof construction, nothing but the latest and the most improved materials being used, and the insurance rates will be the lowest ever given on any building of this class in this country. Chairman C. G. Smith of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has declared that their warehouses will be models of fireproof construction for all builders in the United States to copy after. Mr. Chas. Bickel of Pittsburgh is the architect, and Messrs. Kindel & Glaffey are the engineers.



STRUCTURAL STEEL DETAILS FOR FLOOR ARCH CONSTRUCTION 22 FEET SPAN.

These buildings cover an area of 370′x390′ with basement below first floor level, and six stories above. The four upper stories are divided longitudinally by a roadway 45 feet wide leading from Carson street, and extending from front to rear of building. Exterior walls are to be of brick, 13 inches between plasters. No stone will be used in the construction of exterior walls, and all sills will be of terra cotta. Total height of building from railroad track to top of parapet wall is 90 feet.

The first floor is arranged for a terminal station with six tracks entering building; wide platforms are provided on each side of tracks for receiving and distributing of freight consigned to the different warehouses.

Elevators are provided for each warehouse, enabling tenants to receive goods directly in their respective warehouses, with equal facilities provided for shipping goods to outside points.

In designing the building skeleton construction has been employed, and consists of use of "Z" steel built up columns beginning at the base and to continue to top of roof and connected horizontally at the floor levels with steel beams and girders, each floor being of sufficient strength to bear safely upon every superficial foot of its surface 350 pounds with a factor of safety of 400 pounds.

The soil is of such nature that it was deemed advisable to use concrete piles and upon this foundation concrete piers were erected forming the base of the steel columns.

The buildings throughout are fireproof. The floor and each bay will consist of four terra cotta arches extending across the bay diagonally and at right angles to each other, 8 inch "I" beams cambered to conform to rise of arches will be placed at right angles to the girders and beams intersecting exactly in the center of the bays. By this method of construction it will be impossible for one entire bay or floor space to collapse in the event of some heavy object striking the arch. The floor arches are to be leveled with concrete, and topped with a cement finish 2" thick.

The arch proper will be made of hollow porous terra cotta material in blocks 6" deep, 8" wide and not over 12" long, set with broken joints, the shells averaging 7/8" thick. The arches will spring from the bottom flanges of the corner beams, thus diverting the loads direct to the columns and have a rise in the center of 18" above the flanges. Attention is called to detailed sketch showing construction of the iron work and terra cotta tiling. The roof is what is known as the "Johnson System of Construction." A wire mesh laid over the centering, this mesh to be imbedded in cement mortar not less than 3/4" thick in proportion of one (1) of cement and 2½ of sand and the tile laid in same and grouted in position. All beams to be covered with terra cotta, the covering of the bottom of flanges of beams to be not less than 2" thick. Top to be leveled off with cement mortar and made smooth ready for roof covering, which will be four-ply roof gravel.

All floors will be made solid without openings, except the stairways and elevators, and will be inclined toward the division wall away from the side in which the floor openings occur, and at an inclination of one (1) inch in twenty (20) feet. Gutters will be formed of cement, with four inch pipe, passing through walls on each floor level, with light swinging cap attached to pipe.

The test proved beyond the chance of controversy that hollow fireproof tile exceeds any other building material for modern building construction of any sort and that it is capable of withstanding the severest tests which could be given it. The Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse and Transfer people are immensely pleased with the results of the test, which will result in giving them the lowest possible rate of insurance for their building.

The test was conducted by Prof. Ira H. Woolson of the Columbia University, New York; Mr. W. L. Lemmon, Consulting Engineer for the National Board of Underwriters of New York City, and Mr. W. D. McGill, Chairman of the Local Underwriters' Board, and Fire Marshal of Pittsburgh. Its purpose was to determine the effect of a continuous fire. The floor to be tested constituted the roof of the test building and was practically one unit of the proposed warehouse floors. After four hours of 1,700 degrees of heat while still redhot the floor was subjected to a stream of water from a city fire engine. The cement coating on the tile disappeared in ten minutes after the fire started, but after the fire was extinguished no cracks or broken parts were apparent.

AMERICAN CERAMIC SOCIETY.

THE seventh annual meeting of the American Ceramic Society was held at Birmingham, Ala., on January 30-31 and Feb- This society is now recognized as the foremost organization of its kind in the world. The World's Fair brought to America several new clay working experts from Germany, France, England and Japan who sought admission to its ranks. In the endeavor to investigate the problems of clay working it has enlisted scientists of high reputation in geology, metallurgy and chemistry. Men who direct the technical ends of the great brick, terra cotta and fireproofing plants, the sanitary electric porcelain art and general ware potteries are fast seeing the vast aid the society affords in solving the vital question of reduced cost and improving the quality of their wares. One committee is charged with examining and extracting the literature of the technical press throughout the world. German, French and British journals are studied and the value of their information pointed out to the end that those who are especially interested in certain departments of clay working may find light. The whole ceramic field is exploited and this is defined by Prof. Orton of the Ohio State University as that covered by the silicate combinations produced by fire. This includes brick, terra cotta, tile, pottery, porcelain, cement and glass.

A most exhaustive discussion was participated in by numerous celebrated constructive engineers and chemists. The transactions of this society form a literature of most valuable character which after each convention is issued in quarterly volums, embracing all the papers read. These books are sent free to members and hence the names of most of the technical superintendents of the great brick, terra cotta and fireproofing plants are found in the roster of associate members. There are about 180 members, including many of the greatest and most progressive geological and clay scientists in Germany, France, England, Denmark, Holland, Sweden and some from Japan.

The following were elected as officers for the present year:

President, Wm. D. Gates, American Terra Cotta Company, Chicago; Vice-President, Ellis Lovejoy, brick manufacturer, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary, Prof. Edwin Orton, Director Ceramic Department, State University, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer, Stanley G. Burt, Rockwood Pottery, Cincinnati, Ohio; Managers, Walter M. Ficks, Elmer E. Gorton, New York; Edward C. Stover, Trenton, N. J.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The acitivities of the Chicago Architectural Club for the coming year are suggested by the February program which comprises various papers to be read before the club. After a social evening on February 6, a lecture by Louis H. Sullivan is announced for February 13. This will be followed by an illustrated talk on Fireproofing by E. V. Johnson on February 20 and a lecture by Alfred H. Granger on February 27. The club has commenced classes in water-color and also pen and ink work, which promises to be largely attended. The pen and ink class has been organized by Max Dunning and the revival of that art, which fifteen years ago reached a perfection that was remarkable at the time but lost since, is most valuable at this time when the delicacy of line and proportion is so frequently lost in brush work and bad drawing.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN'S CLUB, NEW YORK.

At the second annual election of the Architectural Draftsmen's Club of New York, the following officers were elected to serve on the Executive Committee for the year 1905:

President, L. A. Cramer.
Vice-President, A. T. Rose.
Recording Secretary, W. F. Anderson.
Corresponding Secretary, W. T. Smith.
Treasurer, A. M. Hedley.
Chairman Current Work Committee, E. H. Rosengarten.
Chairman Entertainment Committee, C. F. Winkleman.

A program of varied and interesting monthly prize competitions, combined with a series of discourses by prominent professional men, will constitute the year's current work.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Talmud Torah School, Chicago. Turnock & Ohrenstein, architects.

The Clarendon Apartment Building, Chicago. S. N. Crowen, architect.

Stable Building for the Frank Parmelee Co., Chicago. Minard L. Beers, architect.

Entrance Detail of Store Building for C. H. Rowe Company, Pittsburg, Pa. Alden & Harlow, architects.

Residence, Racine, Wis. Frederick W. Perkins, architect, Chicago. The rear view and view in hall are shown.

The Times Building, New York. Eidlitz & McKenzie, architects. Two exterior views and floor plans, etc., are shown. The building has a height of 363 feet; its walls are of cream-white brick and terra cotta. The irregular shaped lot taxed the ingenuity of the architects, and the engineers dealt with several difficult problems.

The Agnes Memorial Sanatorium, Gove & Walsh, architects, was founded and endowed by Mr. Lawrence C. Phipps of Pittsburg and Denver, in memory of his mother. The object of the institution is the care and cure of patients afflicted with tuberculosis in its incipient forms. The present buildings, five in number, are arranged as follows: Administration Building, Medical Building, two Pavilions (one for women and one for men) and Power Plant. The latter large enough to accommodate double the present demands, and the building so arranged as to increase the present power one-third. The buildings are erected on the highest eminence east of Denver and five miles from the business center of the city. The grounds of the Sanatorium consist of one hundred and sixty acres. The buildings are built of brick cemented on the exterior with Portland cement left in its natural color, a warm gray, and roofed with red Spanish tiles. The interior is finished in Southern pine finished natural. The interior of the Medical building and Pavilions is finished with as little woodwork as possible; no trim whatever is used, all corners and angles are rounded, patent plaster was used and all walls and ceilings painted. The floors are narrow quartered Southern pine varnished, and finished against the walls with a concave shoe. All lavatories are tile and marble. All partitions between sleeping rooms are sound proof. The buildings are heated by steam. Direct indirect radiators are used. Each room is ventilated.

SPECIAL PLATES.

Edgewater Presbyterian Church. George W. Maher, architect.

Residence for R. W. Sears, Oak Park, Ill. George W. Maher, architect.

Building for John H. Whittemore, Chicago. Dean & Dean, architects.

Mount St. Vincent's Orphanage, Denver, Col. Gove & Walsh, architects.

The Times Building, New York City. General exterior view and entrance detail are shown.

Residence, Racine, Wis. Frederick W. Perkins, architect, Chicago. The front, exterior and view in parlor are shown.

THE NATIONAL WOOD FLOOR CO.

Manufacturers
of
Parquet Floors
National Hard Finish
National Wax Polish

Established 1869

186 FIFTH AVENUE AND
10 W. 23d STREET, NEW YORK

THE CUTLER MAILING SYSTEM

Patented—Authorized by P. O. D.

U. S. MAIL CHUTE

A necessity in Hotels, Apartments, Office and Public Buildings

Full Information on Application to

THE CUTLER MFG. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Sole Makers and Patentees.

THE J. W. REEDY ELEVATOR CO.

Passenger and Freight

ELEVATORS.

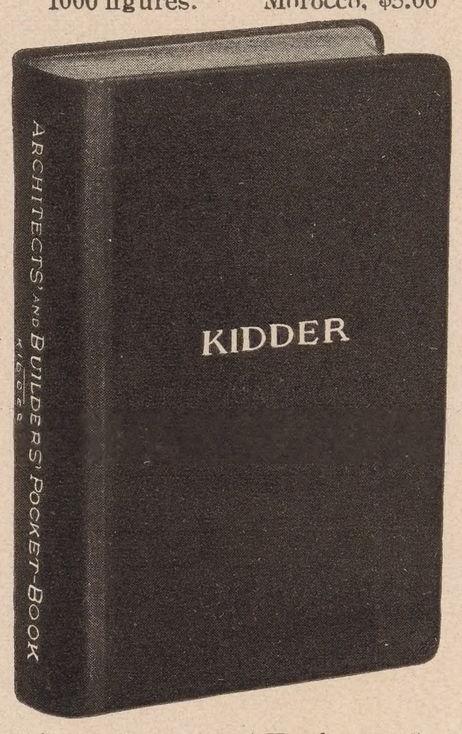
83 to 91 Illinois Street, CHICAGO. **31-33 Tenth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.**

NOW READY

THE FOURTEENTH EDITION OF

Kidder's Architects' and Builders' Pocket-Book

Twentieth Thousand. 1000 figures. 16mo. xix + 1656 pages Morocco, $5.00



No Architect, Structural Engineer, Contractor or Draftsman can afford to be without a copy of this new edition.

JOHN WILEY & SONS
43 and 45 East Nineteenth St., New York City.

"Big Four" Route.

CHICAGO

TO

INDIANAPOLIS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE.

SOUTH and SOUTHEAST

THE SCENIC LINE TO

Hot Springs, Va., and Washington, D. C.

Via the

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A.
238 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

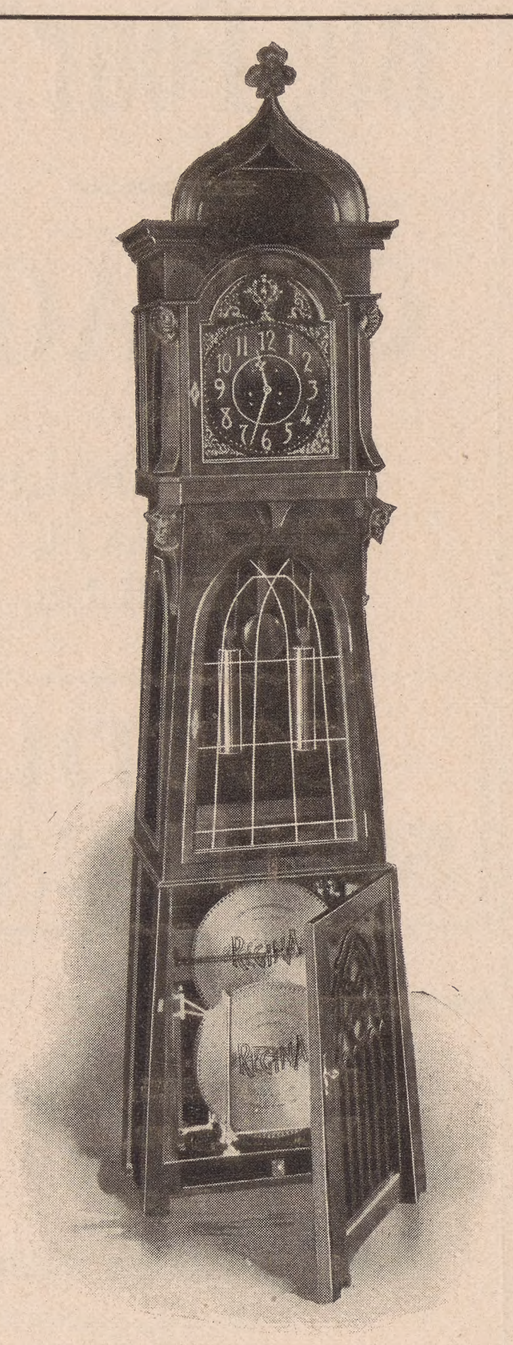
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

FINE SERVICE — ILLINOIS CENTRAL — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE — RAILROAD — FROM CHICAGO

New First-Class Through Line

from Chicago via Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fast Vestibule Night train with through Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car and Free Reclining Chair Car. Dining Car Service en route. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.



REGINA No. 2 HALL CLOCK

The Regina in the base of this clock has our automatic tune-changing device similar to style No 35, playing six different tunes, and so adjusted with the clock as to automatically play a different tune every hour or every half-hour. Tunes can also be played independently at any time as desired. Duplex combs with 156 steel tongues. Tune discs 15½ inches diameter.

Clock has high-grade Seth Thomas eight day movement. Made in mahogany. Dimensions, 113x28x19 inches.

REGINA

"Queen of Music Makers"

Reginas are high grade musical instruments for use in high grade homes. They play thousands of tunes by means of interchangeable steel discs. We make them in forty styles and combine them with several handsome pieces of furniture. Every instrument is fully guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue and list of tunes sent on application.

THE REGINA COMPANY

Main Office and Factory

RAHWAY, N. J.

BRANCHES:

Regina Bldg., 11 E. 22nd St., New York

259 Wabash Ave., Chicago

National Fire Proofing Company

STANDARD METHODS OF

HOLLOW AND POROUS TILE

FIREPROOFING

OFFICES

BESSEMER BUILDING - - - - - PITTSBURGH
170 BROADWAY - - - - - - - - NEW YORK
NORTH AMERICAN BUILDING - - PHILADELPHIA
TREMONT BUILDING - - - - - - - BOSTON
HARTFORD BUILDING - - - - - - CHICAGO
15 WEST SARATOGA STREET - - - BALTIMORE

We own patents for the Johnson System of Fireproofing. Residences and other buildings can be made fireproof without the use of steel.

LET US GIVE YOU ESTIMATES

PIONEER

FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY

1515 Marquette Building

CHICAGO

CONTRACTORS FOR FIRE-PROOFING OF BUILDINGS

MANUFACTURERS OF CLAY PRODUCTS

LOUIS J. MILLET

(Successor to HEALY & MILLET)

Interior Decorator

151 MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

Leaded Glass. Glass Mosaic. Frescoing

CRANE VALVES

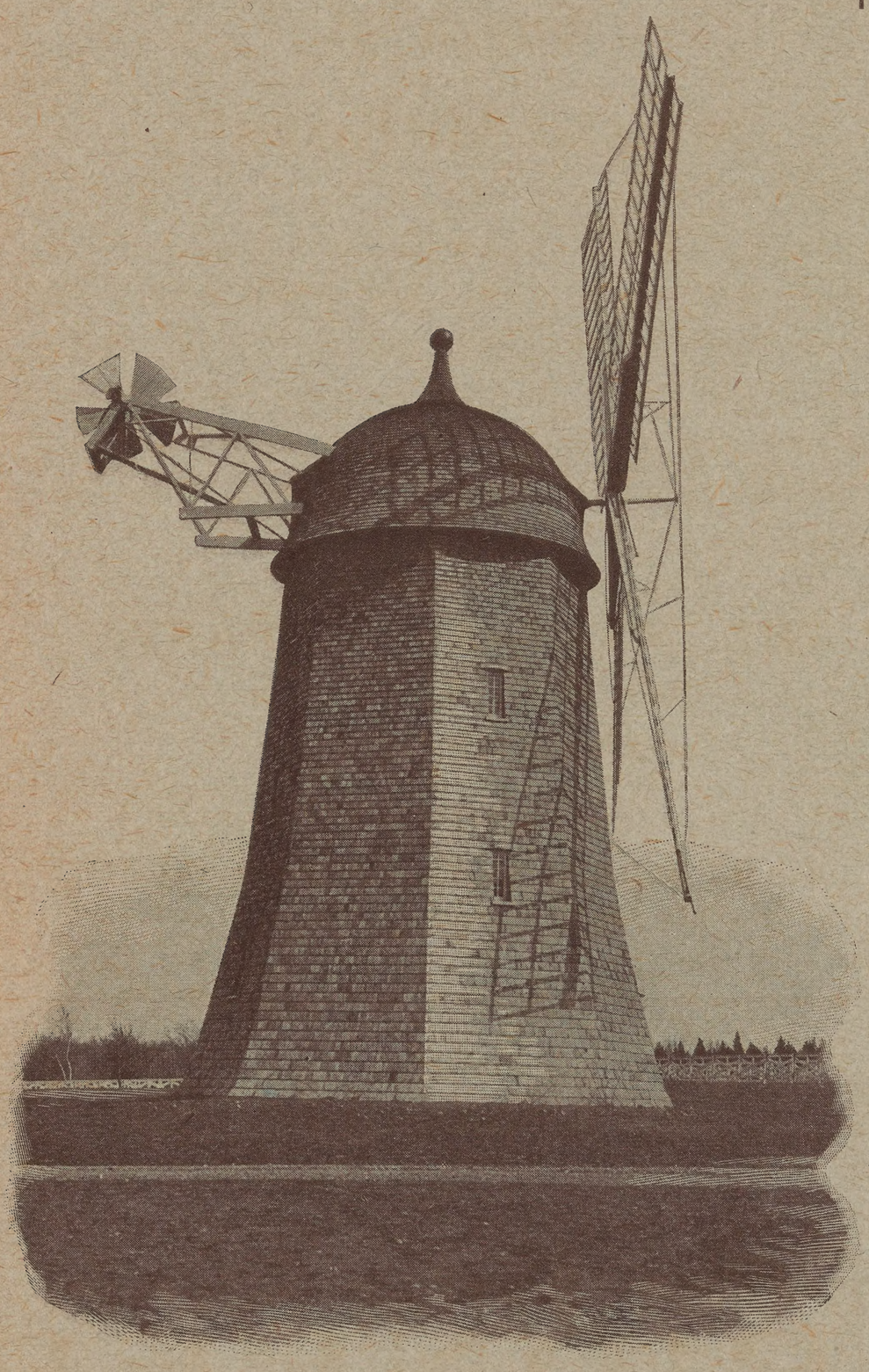
ESTABLISHED 1855

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

1,600,000

shingles on the stock farm buildings of

THOMAS W. LAWSON



This Windmill is on the Thomas W. Lawson Estate, Egypt, Mass.

Were Stained with

Dexter Brothers' English Shingle Stains

Send for book showing these buildings, also colored plates and samples

Dexter Brothers Co.

103-105-107 Broad Street
BOSTON

H. M. HOOKER CO., 57 W. Randolph St., Chicago
F. H. McDONALD, 90 The Gilbert, Grand Rapids

THE WINKLE TERRA COTTA CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Architectural Terra Cotta

IN ALL COLORS.

OFFICE:

Rooms 502 and 503, Century Building,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Works: CHELTENHAM, ST. LOUIS.

THE DELTA LANDS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER

are as rich as any in Holland and under the sunshine of

CALIFORNIA

growth is simply amazing. They are attracting the attention of Eastern Experts, and are among the remarkable lands of the world. Descriptive pamphlets free of Agents of

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Send 10 cents for March SUNSET MAGAZINE, containing illustrated description of the Delta lands

Also books about opportunities and advantages of Life in California

WRITE

W. G. NEIMYER, General Agent,
193 Clark Street **CHICAGO, ILL.**

ESTABLISHED 1872 INCORPORATED 1890

ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.

CHICAGO.

71 & 73 Randolph Street.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Builders' Hardware

ART METAL-WORK OF ALL KINDS.

Cooling Rooms.

Mechanics' Tools.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Our selection comprises THE BEST from all the leading factories, as well as our own, and our heavy purchases enable us to offer you these goods at prices which can not fail to please.

We have many specialties which we manufacture and control which can not be found anywhere else.

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.

71 & 73 RANDOLPH STREET.

Telephone, Central 551.

Linen Shoe Thread Sash Cord
Italian Hemp Sash Cord
India Hemp Sash Cord
and Sampson Spot Cord

WE LIKE TO SEND SAMPLES

Samson Cordage Works

Boston, Mass.

TRADE MARK.

FRONT DOORS

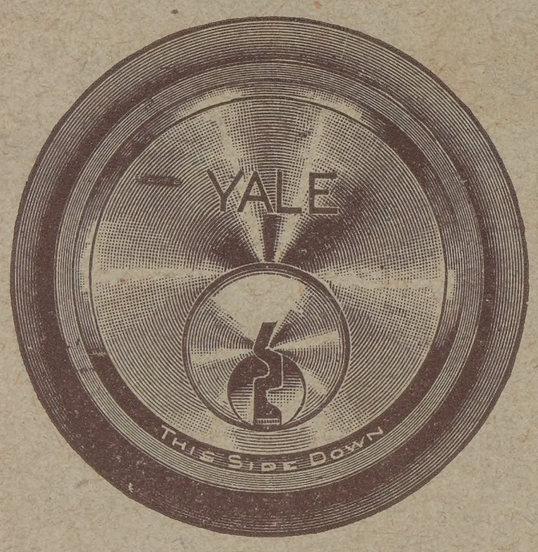
and other woodwork exposed to the action of the weather or dampness require varnish made from specially selected gums. The best that can be made is our SPAR COATING

Our catalogue for the asking.

EDWARD SMITH & CO.

Varnish Makers and Color Grinders

59 Market St., Chicago 45 Broadway, New York



The Yale Lock

with Paracentric Key affords the highest standard of security, and is made in hundreds of styles and sizes, adapted to almost every possible use, from a jewel-case to a prison door.

Little Brochures, "What is a Genuine Yale Lock," "Yale Night Latches," "Artist and Artisan," etc., will be sent on request.

The

YALE & TOWNE

Mfg. Company.

CHICAGO OFFICE:

131 Wabash Avenue.

New Pittsburg Service

VIA

The Lake Shore Limited

A Through Pullman Sleeper is now in daily service between Chicago and Pittsburg on the LAKE SHORE LIMITED, affording Pittsburg travel all of the luxurious accommodations of this famous train.

Leaves Chicago	Arrives Pittsburg
5.30 p. m.	6.35 a. m.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Chicago, 8.30 a. m.	Arrive Pittsburg, 9.45 p. m.
Leave Chicago, 10.35 p. m.	Arrive Pittsburg, 11.15 a. m.

City Ticket Office, 180 Clark St.
CHICAGO

A. J. SMITH
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt.
CLEVELAND

C. F. DALY
Chief Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
CHICAGO

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.